

STOP IMPERIALIST PLOT FOR NEW WORLD WAR!

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THERE are strong indications that Scotland Yard has presented the tory government with a nifty dilemma as a result of its spectacular raid on the headquarters of the Russian Trade Delegation. The London dispatches hint that Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Home Secretary, did not find the "documents" he promised the public, the why Mr. Hicks should fail to produce the goods is not clear, since his forging apparatus inherited from war days and supplemented by experts from the exiled Czarists should be able to perform any task assigned to it.

WHETHER it is true that the Foreign Office was in the dark about the raid until after it broke into the press is a matter for skepticism. In all probability Sir Austen Chamberlain was in on the conspiracy. It is no new dodge in government circles to give the public the impression that there are divided councils in the cabinet so that in case of a mishap a section of the crew of the sinking balloon can be dropped to lighten ballast.

IT looks now as if the raid were a colossal blunder. In view of the general lack of confidence in the character of the Churchill-Hicks-Birkenhead wing of the tory cabinet Mr. Hicks will have to be very careful of his forgeries in order to make them stick. Of course in England as in the United States there are people who are afflicted with "redphobia," whose only avails is that they don't get their plots often enough and gory enough. But there are hard-headed business men in England whose fingers are ready to clutch nervously at the big, juicy contracts that the Soviet trade monopoly is dangling before their eyes.

IF the Arcos raid fizzles out as the news dispatches indicate not only will it mean the end of a few political careers but in all probability the defeat of the tories in a general election which is almost certain to follow an anti-Russian flop. With the workers waiting for an opportunity to avenge the government for its conduct during the general strike and the middle classes being loaded down with taxes to pay for tory imperialism ventures, it is more than probable that the Labor Party will be returned to power.

GENEVA dispatches tell us that the American delegates to the International Economic Conference are developing a warmer attitude towards the Soviet delegates than at first. They have now reached the stage of breaking bread with them. This means business, much to the chagrin of the British who would like nothing worse than to see the United States recognize the government of the Soviet Union. But, business is business and even the Frank Kellogg fulminates against the Soviet government occasionally the Soviet business agents are quite welcome in our best banks and warehouses.

JOHN SPARGO, the renegade socialist—or one of them—has managed to sink to a new low level of depravity in the current issue of the New York Times book review supplement. This is undoubtedly an accomplished even for such an accomplished political mole as Spargo. Luigi Sturzo has written a book on "Italy and Fascism." The author is a political opponent of Mussolini and Fascism to the agony of Spargo who has stabbed the Italian labor movement in the back. Had Spargo been on the payroll of the Italian blackshirt cut-throat he would not be more eulogistic. He finds Mussolini a "mystery man," whose soul it is almost impossible to pierce. We venture to say that whenever his soul is pierced the human race will have to wear a stink mask. Here is a typical excerpt from Spargo's review of Sturzo's book or rather Spargo's eulogy of Mussolini: "What Lenia represented in the leadership of the destructive forces that were unleashed in Europe, Mussolini became in the leadership of the conserving and constructive forces. Mussolini's constructive work was amply demonstrated to the Italian workingclass last week when under the auspices of the 'Charter of Labor' they were forced to accept a ten per cent wage reduction at the point of a dagger. In the Soviet Union the wages of the workers are the living conditions of the peasants are on the upgrade. But what does this mean to the paid stoop-pigeon John Spargo?

A NEW prospect of making a little extra change has loomed for out- (Continued on Page Three)

"WOE TO THOSE WHO WAGE ANOTHER IMPERIALIST WAR," WARNS ISVESTIA

MOSCOW May 15.—Backed by unprecedented mass demonstrations against England in which workers, professionals, peasants and the military marched shoulder to shoulder, Izvestia today warns: "The Soviet Union is ready with a steel wall of bayonets to defend its victories and repudiate its assailants. World imperialism will break its teeth against a compact proletarian front from Central Europe to the Pacific coast if it attempts to transfer its activity from petty bandit raids to open aggression against Russia."

"We to those who attempt to challenge another imperial war. The working class of Europe which supported Russia during its civil war will give more than passive support this time. The Soviet government must listen to the unanimous voice of millions of laborers who will de-

mand full redress on the occasion of open military aggression against us." An editorial in the paper pointed out:

"Notwithstanding the great indignation of the masses as vividly expressed in yesterday's demonstration before the British mission, the Soviet government will take all measures to prevent the representatives of any country with which we have an agreement from being subjected to similar insults, such as the 'die hards' are to inflict upon the Soviet trade delegation in London."

"The preservation of British-Russian trade relations is of as much interest to England as to the Soviet Union and if necessary steps to correct the raid are not forthcoming, then the Soviet Union will have nothing left but to transfer operations to some other country."

Heavy Patriot Gets Proof of Blows at Pacifist and Women's Liberal Groups

"Adjutant-General" Captain George L. Dartie of the Military Order of the World War is still sleuthing.

He was the chief witness for the prosecution when The DAILY WORKER editors and business manager were brought to court under arrest for printing David Gordon's poem "America." He will no doubt be the state's greatest aid in framing the case against the paper, and also against Gordon who is to appear for a hearing this morning on the charge of producing an "obscene" and "unpatriotic" poem.

Dartie is evidently still watching The DAILY WORKER as closely as ever for any technical violations of any sort; the more law suits he can fix up the greater his prestige as "Executive Officer" of his Military Order, and no doubt the greater the Order's weekly—or monthly—pecuniary expression of approval of his services.

The DAILY WORKER is in receipt of a letter from the Adjutant-General Captain, demanding where it gets its information about him; how it knows that he made the foolish statements about the Y. W. C. A. and the W. C. T. U. which were published in The DAILY WORKER of April 30th.

Cite Chapter and Verse.

The DAILY WORKER is not disclosing all it knows about this leader of the red-baiting agency, Military Order of the World War, but it is referring the captain to the New York World of February 20, 1925, and to the Philadelphia North American of February 27, 1925. A story in the World says:

"Charges made Tuesday by Captain George A. Dartie, Adjutant-General of the Military Order of the World War, that Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and other women leaders were preaching Communist doctrines among women's organizations are inexcusable, Mary Garrett Hay declared yesterday in a letter to the world."

"The story Captain Dartie repeats first appeared in the Dearborn Independent last March . . . and some one investigated at that time the complete falsity of the charges."

The North American story of February 27th says:

"Captain Dartie in a speech to the New York Chapter of the American War Mothers . . . charged that there is a group of women identified with the control of the League of Women Voters dominating this and other women's groups and carrying them along into ideas verging on Communism."

Brands Intelligentsia.

"Leaders of these organizations and their interlocking directorates with identical membership composed of many women who are either radical, pink or of the intelligentsia group dominate the women who are willing to follow."

"Organizations that Dartie says are dominated by pacifist-Communist groups are Women's International

4 Days' Defense Bazaar Piled Up Money to Free Workers; Great Success

The Defense Bazaar, which closed at New Star Casino last night, was undoubtedly the greatest event of its kind ever held in this city. At a late hour, workers were still bringing in contributions, and the success of the four-day sale has astonished those who are experienced in managing such affairs.

No figures can yet be given out the treasurer, but the profits will undoubtedly be far greater than was originally anticipated. A full report will be made in a few days by the Joint Defense Committee, whose headquarters are at 41 Union Square.

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"Jix"—Ordered Raid On "Arcos" House



Sir William Joynson-Hicks, British Home Secretary in the Baldwin Tory government, who stakes his political future on a desperate attempt to rupture trade relations between the Soviet Union and Great Britain.

ANTI-STRIKE BILL CLOAK TO ATTACK U.S.S.R. - TOMSKY

MOSCOW, May 9 (Delayed).—The British anti-strike bill is a device of the die-hards to crush the workingclass of England and free its hands for its anti-Soviet and anti-Chinese policy, declared M. Tomsky, chairman of the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions in an interview today.

The bill practically means the abolition of strikes, boycotts and picketing and is an abrupt departure from the fundamental traditions of British labor and a transition toward fascism. Scores Right Wingers.

The general council and the leaders of the Labor Party, Tomsky said, made a big mistake when they rejected the proposition of a general strike, limiting their struggle entirely to parliamentary methods. This, he said, is a tantamount renunciation of the struggle. Instead of rallying all forces of the workingclass to fight the bill, the general council, as before, is baiting the Communist and minority movements.

The general council and the Labor Party fails to take into consideration, Tomsky continued, that the passage of the bill will weaken their party and cause their defeat in the pending elections. The British labor movement must start a struggle against the bill if it is going to survive, Tomsky said.

Woman Dead When Cop Runs Amuck in 9th Ave. Gun Battle

A cop pulled a gun and as a result a working woman was almost instantly killed and a by-stander perhaps fatally wounded. Patrolman Peter Pfeiffer was chasing men whom he suspected of burglary at Ninth Ave. and 29th St. according to police reports yesterday. Pfeiffer says they hauled out pistols before he fired, but in any event Mrs. Annie Coombs, 48, of 339 Ninth Ave., and not the burglars received the hail of lead.

John Mavajosky, 152 E. 20th St., joined the cop and got three bullets for his trouble.

(Continued on Page Two)

Uppah Classes Hate Each Other, Ade Says

British upper classes hate America's upper classes because the Yanks are running ahead in the commercial race, George Ade, the humorist, reports on his return from England.

More Lawyers Soon Dumped on Market

Four thousand at Columbia and 2,600 at New York University will get pieces of paper known as degrees next month to testify that they have been through the educational mill.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

FENG TAKES LOYANG FROM CHANG TSO-LIN IN TWOFOLD DRIVE AGAINST WAR LORDS; BORODIN PREDICTS CAPTURE OF PEKING BY MIDSUMMER

400,000 Filipinos in Armel Revolt; Resent Sale of Govt. Business

MANILA, May 15.—Four hundred thousand armed natives have poured into Iloilo Province in the island of Panay, and are reported to be in revolt.

Although the cause of the uprising is not definitely known, it is attributed to general dissatisfaction with American rule.

Rumors circulated in Manila describe the rebels as followers of Flor Intrachero, the Filipino, who has proclaimed himself as "Emperor of the Philippines."

There is wide-spread dissatisfaction here as a result of the announcement that Governor-General Wood will sell government industries and banks to private capitalists—probably Americans.

DYNAMITE HOAX FOE'S WORK IN VANZETTI CASE

Defense Comm. Brands Fake Story

BOSTON, May 15.—The dynamite hoax blew up with a loud bang today, embarrassing its perpetrators, but not nullifying the horrendous scareheads in local newspapers.

The "dynamite" was incited in a package directed to Governor Fuller, who is considering a review of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Although no one was ever able to identify the alleged sender, he was described in local newspapers and in press dispatches as a "sympathizer" with the two workers condemned to death on July 10.

But the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, in a statement made public today points out that the "dynamite" has been destroyed, that there is no evidence at all now that it ever existed and asks whether the whole incident is not an attempt to inflame public opinion.

Suspicious Fellow.

Chief Inspector Colvin, who announced the "dynamite find," with a great flourish, sent an open letter to Governor Fuller last month in which, with great solicitude, he advised Fuller to take precautions against the "reds" in case he decided against Sacco and Vanzetti.

The defense committee's statement reads:

"The Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee views the act of placing dynamite in Gov. Fuller's mail with profound suspicion. We ask the public to scrutinize this and similar acts most carefully and to recall instances in the past when dynamite threats (Continued on Page Five)

De Silva, Soft Voiced, Aids to British Tyrant, Praises Yankee 'Soul'

The limit of optimism was reached yesterday when the distinguished Buddhist, Dr. W. A. A. de Silva, member of the Legislative Committee of Ceylon, arrived here to talk on non-resistance, and referred in his first interview to the Americans as a "spiritual people."

De Silva praised the American policy of restricting immigration. "It will give you time, he said, to build up national idealism. You are living a program of life for material purposes," said De Silva, "but you are unconsciously building up a spiritual life."

Mrs. Alice McKay Kelly, trustee of the League of Neighbors, who is bringing De Silva here, said he was the most trusted advisor of Sir Hugh Clifford, British governor of Ceylon. Clifford enjoys the reputation of being one of the most "hard boiled" of English colonial rulers.

Slap on Wrist For Brutal State Copper

More suspension was the immediate penalty for Anthony Fusco, New Jersey state cossack accused yesterday of beating a Philadelphia man unconscious. Fusco attacked his prisoner unmercifully three times and left him practically for dead.

Nationalists Prevent Disorder Despite Stabbing Of Worker by British Sailor

Open Large Central Peasants' Training School At Wuchang; Enroll 751 Students

(By Nationalist News Agency.)

HANKOW, May 15.—Loyang, formerly the stronghold of Wu Pei-fu has been taken by the troops of Feng Yu-hsiang. General Feng is continuing his rapid advance toward the Kin-Han railroad line to join with the forces of Tang Shen-chi in their joint attack on the Fengtien (Manchurian) troops.

A big battle is expected soon at Chiengchow. Ten Yat-tat, chief of the political department of the Nationalist armies, left here for the Honan front yesterday by airplane. He is joining great numbers of political workers who have left for the north in the last few weeks.

British Bayonet Worker.

HANKOW, May 13 (delayed).—In spite of the provocation of yesterday's incident in which a Chinese laborer on the wharf of the British concession was bayoneted by a British sailor, labor circles here are taking every measure to preserve calm and to prevent any trouble arising between laborers and British marine forces along the Bund (waterfront).

In Nationalist circles here it is stated that this is an example of the type of provocation which has been repeatedly occurring in China during the past hundred years. Until the recent development of the Nationalist movement, with the growing determination on the part of the Chinese people to wrest justice and fair treatment to the Chinese as individuals from the personal representatives of the powers in China, this type of provocation had been frequently allowed to pass unchallenged. As a result this long history of a never effectively challenged insult by the powers to China, with the arrogance of foreigners in China, has been yearly augmented until recently it has been felt by many foreigners in China that any kind of abuse or attack upon China or the Chinese was permissible, and any manifestation of resentment, resistance, or retaliation on the part of the Chinese has merely called for further aggressions and insult on the part of foreigners.

Constant Provocation.

Nationalist circles here are convinced that the present incident will be handled satisfactorily by negotiations with the British authorities in Hankow, but they point out that it is this type of incident which is daily adding to the constant provocation of the presence of armed foreign forces in China and rendering the preservation of peace in China daily more difficult.

Borodin Expects Peking Capture.

Michael Borodin expects the Nationalist troops to enter Peking before midsummer, according to Vincent Sheean, Chinese correspondent for the

North American Newspaper Alliance. The Nationalist plans, says Sheean, call for a two-fold drive by General Feng, one straight north toward Peking, the other southeast toward the Peking-Hankow railway.

Short Campaign.

"I don't know whether the campaign will last ten days or three months," Sheean reports Borodin as saying. "The northern troops may collapse entirely as they have often done the past winter as the result of our intensive advance propaganda. If they do collapse we shall get the whole railway but if they intend to fight we will be obliged to outfight them by a series of maneuvers."

Chiang Kai-shek's support consists (Continued on Page Two)

BROPHY BURNS UP LEWIS IN REPORT TO DISTRICT TWO

Shows Effect of Rule and Ruin in Union

DUBOIS, Pa., May 15.—In one of the ablest analyses of the miners' situation yet published, John Brophy, former President of District 2, has released his text of his report to the membership of his union.

Delivered before the district convention in session here, the report struck panic into the Lewis-Murray-Marks crowd. President Marks appealed to Indianapolis for the big chief himself to rush to Dubois to stem the tide of pro-Brophy sentiment created by his great defense of his activities as district president.

Lewis dispatched Vice President Phil Murray from Pittsburgh, who easily branded Brophy's report as a "lie" in a heated two-hour speech. As soon as Murray had concluded, progressives were on their feet seeking recognition, but Marks adjourned the meeting amid indignant cries of "steamroller."

Brophy, the progressive leader against Lewis in the recent national (Continued on Page Two)

THE DAILY WORKER EXPOSURE OF THE INSURANCE SWINDLE GETS ACTION

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

For the benefit of the many readers who have just begun to read this series of articles exposing the operations of the "Big Four" weekly payment life insurance companies, it is advisable to offer a resume of the developments thus far.

On April 11th The DAILY WORKER started the publication of this series of articles calling attention to the fraudulent practices indulged in by the Metropolitan, Prudential, John Hancock and the Colonial Life Insurance Companies.

Among the charges made in the series was that the 40,000,000 policyholders who are insured in these companies are hopelessly overcharged, that the direction of these corporations was in the hands of a gang of Wall Street brigands, that the Department of Insurance, which is supposed to guard the interests of the policyholders, actually works in such a manner to aid and abet this fraud.

Total Loss.

It was further charged that the policy conditions offered by this company were of such a nature that only 1 per cent of all endowment policies matured for their face value and only 2 per cent were paid as death claims. Over 75 per cent of all terminated policies every year are total loss lapses.

Although these companies are supposed to be mutual companies actually the control was in the hands of

Old Democratic Ladies Charge Vote Theft in Fight Over Club Gravy

Old ladies of the Women's Democratic Party had just too good a time pulling each other's hair at their annual election, according to reports yesterday. Fiercely divided in regulars and irregulars, the lady job holders and wives of job-holders fought over the respective demerits of Mrs. John Marshall Gallagher and Mrs. Hanna Imhof.

The vote was even, whereupon the lady president cast the deciding vote for Gallagher, much to Imhof's displeasure, who charged that she had already cast a vote. Imhof threatens to run to the courts with her row.

Marine Fireman Bares Tale of Cruelty at Sea

John Hansen, a fireman on the S. S. Steelmaker of the Isthmian Line, which plies between this port and Yokohama and other oriental ports, was badly beaten at the hands of the first engineer, E. Erwin, a typical bully of the company slave driver type.

The incident took place on the second engineer's watch while Hansen was down in the fire pit cleaning oil burners. He had just cleaned out nine burners and was about to begin on the stovehole floor, which was covered with paint and kerosene, when the second engineer approached him and asked him whether he had cleaned out the bilges. Hansen answered him that as soon as he would be thru on the stovehole floor he would begin on the bilges. He then went away and Hansen returned to the nauseating job of working in paint and kerosene on the steel floor.

After a little time had passed and Hansen was still on the floor, the bullying first engineer came into the stoke compartment and after cynically surveying Hansen's labor he approached him and asked him the same question that the second engineer had asked him a short time before. He answered him in the same manner that he had answered the second engineer.

Beaten Badly.
The first engineer thereupon insulted him and lashed out at him with his fists, knocking him about the face and body. Hansen was badly beaten. When he asked to be taken to the captain, the first engineer emphatically refused to do this, saying that there was no reason to do so.

When Hansen made a broken attempt to climb up the ladder the first engineer knocked him down the iron rungs injuring him still further. He continued his brutalities knocking out one of Hansen's teeth and otherwise injuring him. He also threatened to murder him if he reported it and didn't go back to the stokehole.

Consequently Hansen was forced to drag his beaten body back into the stokehole and forced to finish his watch despite the terrible beating which he had received. A Spanish oiler by the name of June was witness to the proceedings but was helpless to interfere.

Finally Hansen was able to see the captain. This availed him little so far as satisfaction for his injuries was concerned. The captain told him to wait till they arrived in Philadelphia and then to see the shipping commissioner.

The shipping commissioner sent him to the seamen's doctor at the port barge office. Here he received a letter to pay him off at New York as he no longer wanted to sail on the S. S. Steelmaker.

Forced to Stay On Boat.
The captain, however, tried to force him to remain on the boat until they reached Providence despite his weakened condition after the beating.

When he got back to New York he was told that he would be paid off Friday. He received but five dollars from the shipping commissioner for maintenance till the ship returns.

These conditions of brutality and mistreatment of sailors and firemen are not unusual or out of the way and will continue to be so until the men are organized into a strong body able to fight and gain their economic and social demands. If all the seamen were organized in one strong union able to fight for and protect the rights of the men while on the job such conditions would be a nightmare of the distant past.

As it is, they still occur, not always as in the case of Hansen to the extent of a brutal display of physical force on the part of the company officials, but in the removal of the basic rights of the marine workers, to the mercenary advantage of the companies employing them.

The obvious solution is in organization. The class consciousness of the seafarer must be raised to the stage where he will naturally respond to the stimulus of organization into a strong union.

Business Men Kid Farmers by Study Of Their Problems

Boys and girls clubs on the farms appear to be the solution of the agricultural problem, in the eyes of the National Industrial Conference Board, which has just made public a report of its Business Men's Commission on Agriculture.

The board is maintained by big employers to handle their research problems and to mold public opinion thru "factual" studies. Under Charles Nagel, it has been studying the farm problem with the idea of letting the farmers see how interested business men are in their wretched lot and how willing they are to lead the agrarians out of the economic desert.

But no legislation of lasting worth will be recommended, the board intimates, inasmuch as agricultural groups were found to be badly split on the question.

**SACCO and VANZETTI
SHALL NOT DIE!**

Greedy Oil Men Break Word On Curtailed Program

Two big oil producers, the Cities Service Co., and the Barnsdall interests, have repudiated their agreement to join in limiting production in the Seminole district of Oklahoma. Big oil interests, meeting here last week, decide to limit drilling of new wells for 15 days in the Seminole field, whose great output has totally disorganized the market so far as profit is concerned.

The independents and the two groups named however refuse to adhere to the program controlling a substantial minority of the field, they can easily disrupt the entire plan and continue the senseless waste of the nation's limited oil resources, due to be exhausted within six years, according to the Federal Oil Conservation Board.

Al's Religion and Booze Worrying His Supporters Stiff

Worried stiff by the religious issue, Al Smith's managers are debating whether to send the leading democratic presidential candidate out into the sticks, or keep him at home in the Tammany cage.

Whether the heavy-drinking, pro-catholic Al will win any votes by exhibiting himself in Columbus, Kokomo and Decatur to the dry Ku Klux elements is the big question. Although Al goes well along the side-walks of New York, he might lose some of his slim chances of inhabiting the White House as Cal Coolidge's successor if he is paraded around the country too much.

The democratic politicians find themselves in a tantalizing position with the best vote-catcher in all America apparently barred from beating Cal because he genuflects before the cardinal and has no aversion to admitting that he drinks 'em straight. In the meantime Al is taking a leaf from Cal's notebook and not saying a thing.

Hamburg Forgers Sell \$500,000 Stamps

HAMBURG, May 15.—The forged cigarette revenue stamps turned out by a professional band of counterfeiters here is considered slightly better in appearance and printing than that done by the regular government printing office. It was this perfection of work which finally led to this discovery. Their product was otherwise indistinguishable from the real article. They are thought to have put into the market at least half a million dollars worth of stamps.

Feng Yu-hsing Takes Two More Cities

(Continued from Page One)
of the northern military divisions incorporated into the Nanking army, the extreme right wing of the Kuomintang and the Shanghai bankers, compradores and industrialists, Borodina told Sheen.

Workers and Peasants' Revolution.
Describing the nature of the Chinese revolution Borodina said, "You must know that a straight republican Nationalist movement is impossible, or at least ineffective in China. While I have never attempted to change the essentials of the Chinese revolution I have always been convinced it would never succeed unless made into an agrarian revolution—a thoroughgoing social economic movement."

"We base our whole revolution on the peasants and workers. Without these no nationalist revolution could take place. Our labor policy is based on these essential concepts of revolutionary technique and it has been eminently successful as the British in Hongkong discovered."

Open Peasants' School.
HANKOW, April 14 (By Mail).—A Central Peasants' training school has been opened at Wuchang for the purpose of training leaders for directing the peasants' movement.

The school has been organized by Teng Yen-ta, head of the Peasants' Department of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang. The school gives a four-months' course, including subjects on Chinese economic conditions and rural conditions and problems. Graduates will be sent to the various provincial Kuomintang organizations to help the peasants' movement.

751 Students.
The school already has an enrollment of 751 students: 151 from Hunan; 206 from Hupeh, 206 from Kiangsi, 36 from Honan, 24 from Anhwei, 13 from Kiangsu, 25 from Szechuen, 1 from Kweichow, 4 from Shensi, 7 from Shansi, 5 from Fengtien, 10 from Chihli, 5 from Fukien, 5 from Chekiang, 30 from Shantung.

POPLAR BLUFFS' BUSINESS SECTION A WRECK



View of business section of Poplar Bluffs, Mo., virtually wrecked by a tornado that took more than 100 lives in this city alone.

BROWNSVILLE MINERS APPEAL TO NON-UNION MEN TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF LOCK-OUT AND ORGANIZE

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., May 15.—The miners of Brownsville have been waiting to the effect of the attempt to spread the non-union field in their vicinity. A progressive miners' group here issues the following statement to the non-union miners.

The miners of the union field have been locked out since April 1. The Vesta Coal Co., and Jones and Loughlin are trying to operate their mines here on a non-union basis, and altho they have on their side the aid of the state police, the yellow dogs, etc., are meeting with a great deal of resistance. They would not be able to work their mines for any length of time, this way.

The Unorganized.
But near the scene of the struggle, there are a great number of unorganized miners. These miners should stop and think what will happen to them if they help to crush the miners' union.

Of course, their wages were raised for a short time by the Pittsburgh Coal Co., the Rainey Coal Co., the Hillman Coal Co., and other non-union concerns, while the English miners were out on strike, but that raise did not last very long.

Bosses Cut Wages.
Since January 1st, and 15th, these wages were again cut; in some places you will find men working for as low as \$3.85 and \$4.25. The working conditions are unbearable.

Men do not get paid for slate removed, track laid, or cross bars under ten feet.

If they tell the boss there is too much water in their rooms, what does he say? He swears at them, and shouts, "go ahead and load that coal out, or take your tools out!" And the workers have to stand for his howling.

Bosses Separate Men.
They are kept separated as much as possible. If the boss comes and finds three or four of them gathered in one working place, talking he tells them to scatter out, as the superintendent doesn't like to have them gather in crowds that way. The bosses and superintendents are afraid the men will begin to organize.

It is only by organization that these men will be able to remedy such conditions, and raise the wages. The time to do it is now, while the union men are out. If the non-union miners help to break the union, they will find it just that much harder to organize themselves, later. Organize now—and all win together!

Walkout Wins Reinstatement.
A four hour walkout of 400 pocketbook makers forced the reinstatement of Shop Chairman David Wax, who had been discharged by the Morris White Co. Ossin Wallin, the superintendent who quarrels with the union, was for years the manager of the local.

BATTLE BETWEEN FINANCIAL GIANTS RUINS ALL HOPE OF ECONOMIES IN RAILROAD HAUL

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press).
The attempt of J. P. Morgan & Co. to unify the flow of anthracite into New England via the Poughkeepsie bridge gateway has been checked. Morgan's plan to lease the Lehigh & New England railroad to the Reading for 99 years is blocked by the interstate commerce commission. The commission's report reveals how complications due to private operation prevent the routing of traffic on the most economical basis. Where unification is worked out under private control all gains go to the owners.

The fight over this lease appears as one engagement in the widespread struggle between New York Central-Baltimore & Ohio interests and the Pennsylvania interests for dominance east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio river. The New York Central and Baltimore & Ohio each owns 25% of the stock of the Reading. The Reading, with E. T. Stotesbury of J. P. Morgan & Co. as chairman of its board, is the leading Morgan factor in the anthracite industry.

The Inside Hold.
The Reading combine informally controls the Lehigh & New England. Here's how the combination works.

This combination controls about a third of the anthracite production in the United States. The commission shows for the years 1920 and 1921 the tonnage of anthracite coal originating on the principal lines as follows:

originating on	1920	1921
Reading	14,138,000	13,096,000
Central of New Jersey	5,550,000	6,424,000
Lehigh & New England	3,254,000	2,808,000
Lehigh Valley	12,412,000	11,946,000
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	9,986,000	10,521,000
Delaware & Hudson	9,937,000	9,204,000
Pennsylvania	5,229,000	4,881,000
Erie	6,504,000	7,069,000
N. Y. Ontario & Western	2,012,000	1,604,000
Total	69,023,000	67,613,000

Morgan interests, probably including the Van Swearingens, also control the Erie.

The Reading contended that the lease would open new through routes from the anthracite fields to New England via the Lehigh & New England. The proposed routing would save 27 to 73 miles in shipments from 15 representative Reading points to 14 points on the Boston & Maine. It would shorten the anthracite route to Boston 200 miles. In the view of the commission the longer routes are at present used to give the Reading a longer haul and more freight revenue.

Would Save Money.
The Reading also contends that the consolidation would save about \$500,000 a year in expenses due to consolidation of staffs, etc. But, as the commission points out, "It is proposed to surrender to the owners of the leased property a large proportion of the financial benefit which the consolidation plan contemplates should accrue to the carriers for the benefit of the public through reduced rates and improved service."

The report makes it clear that there are large savings both in length of haul and in expense of operation which would benefit the consumers of anthracite in New England if the entire transportation system were unified under public control.

Doheny Boasts He Gives Quarters to Keep Workers Happy

By L. P. RINDAL
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—At a breakfast in the county jail the other day, Doheny, oil magnate, handed Sheriff Traeger a \$5,000 donation toward the "salvaging of humans" (help to released prisoners). Class war prisoners, however, need not apply. One must be a law-breaker of the Teapot Dome variety, no doubt, in order to qualify.

Doheny's Goats and Sheep
"Every week dozens of men come to my home seeking aid," Doheny said. "They are never turned away. I have instructed the watchman to weed them out and, on his suggestions, Mrs. Doheny and I give them what he thinks they deserve. Sometimes it is a dollar, sometimes it is but a quarter."

So, in the words of Mayor Cryer, Los Angeles is really an "oasis of abundance." Wonderful generosity! But the poor creatures hardly need a big, black satchel to carry such huge sums of money away. A round-trip ticket to Doheny's home on the trust-owned street car lines costs more than a quarter, anyhow, to say nothing about the repair of shoes, etc., after the long, up-grade walk over the steep hills, owned by parasites of the Hollywood plunderbund.

The watchman weeds out the goats from the sheep. The latter only get the quarters, and "sometimes it is a dollar." How, then, can Doheny, the churchman, "humanitarian" and city patriot for the sake of dollars, truthfully say that he "never turned away" anyone from his home without a quarter, at least, for coffee—to be spent for the enrichment of labor-baiting corporations. Doheny's place is always guarded to keep the poor as well as dogs, etc., out. But the priests, the Falls and the Sinclairs are always welcome to help themselves all around. Doheny, the patriotic protector against an invasion of Hawaii Islands by the Japs, calls such doubtful generosity the "salvaging of humans."

Oh Those "Humanitarians"
Louis B. Mayer, motion picture magnate, and other big business men present at the breakfast table in the \$5,000,000 jail building (where prisoners come and go at will, provided they have the —) also expressed themselves as being sympathetic to the sheriff's plan of helping the poor prisoners to get on their feet again after their release from jail. They promised to furnish released prisoners with work "whenever possible."

At the hearings of the industrial commission, a year or so ago, Mr. Mayer made all kinds of promises to female movie extras, in behalf of the overlords in the motion picture industry, but up till this day nothing came out of it. It wasn't "possible" to do anything, of course, except to flatter the exploited aspirants to stardom by changing their title from "extras" to "artists."

Labor Party
Said oil-stained \$5,000 check is really a good advertising stunt just now for a near jail-bird. Besides, the gasoline went up six cents a gallon yesterday. So Doheny is richer today than he was at the time he handed over 5,000 bucks to a crook-catcher.

Released prisoners? Well, they will have to get along the best they can. Gifts in form of quarters, along with false promises, concerning betterment of the conditions on the slave market, may look and sound good to the sheep-like element in society; but class-conscious workers demand the full product of their labor. They demand a Labor Party of their own for a start.

First Coney Island Sunday.
Luna Park (Coney Island) was open yesterday for the first Sunday of the year. About 75,000 persons attended, and all the rickie grabbing devices were reported well oiled and in excellent working order.

Expect Power Lords To Fight Reservoir Flood Safety Plans

WASHINGTON, (FP).—Conservation engineers in and outside government service declare that the failure of the levees to hold the floods along the Mississippi and its tributary streams this year has made it certain that congress will revive next winter the whole controversy as to adequate methods of harnessing the rivers.

Army Mislead People.
Influential newspapers in cities along the course of the flood are declaring that the army engineers have misled the country by their claims in past years that levees along the lower course of the river would meet all needs of flood periods. They demand a study of flood control by construction of dams and reservoirs on the upper reaches of the rivers.

Floods on the Nile have been stopped, and irrigation has been greatly enlarged, by the construction of the great Assuan dam. In the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys in California a state commission has constructed reservoirs that stop floods at the source, and that regulate stream flow during the entire year. On the Ohio River a similar project has been worked out. Civil engineering societies are now sending resolutions to Washington, pointing out that reservoir construction is the only sane solution of the Mississippi valley flood problem.

Would Make Cheap Power.

These reservoirs, held back by great dams, would be the means of generating quantities of electric power, which could be distributed to consumers by the government at low rates, and thereby promote development of many regions now in need of power. It is this feature of all reservoir construction which arouses the opposition of the General Electric power lobby. The power trust will back the army engineers in insisting that more levees be built, and that reservoirs be left to private speculative enterprise. Every time a levee is built higher, the silt in the stream builds the bed of the river higher, and the danger of breaks and widespread destruction from flood is increased. But levees do not bring the government into competition with the power trust.

John Brophy Shows Up District Machine

(Continued from Page One)

election, warned the convention of the serious predicament confronting the national union, outlined his own program and reiterated his faith in the miners.

Coke Workers Deserted.
He pinned his main attack on Lewis' policy in District 2 on the desertion of the 100,000 miners in the coke fields in the 1922 strike. By sacrificing them, union miners in Pennsylvania and West Virginia were left exposed to the operators and gradually union conditions began to crumble.

Lewis himself then stepped in and signed separate contracts with operators, as Nanty-Glo, allowing them to run their mines part union and part scab.

Brophy criticized Lewis' sole attention to obtaining contracts for the union fields while neglecting the organization of the non-union miners.

"Organization of the non-union fields and the securing of contracts for them must be made of equal importance to the securing of contracts of the older fields," Brophy emphasized.

Three Big Issues.
Nationalization, the Labor Party and democracy in the union were also stressed as major union issues.

Replying to Lewis' statement that he had been responsible for the loss of thousands of members in his own district, Brophy offered an analysis of membership figures showing that other districts had suffered even more heavily. District 2 is a buffer district, he pointed out, exposed to greater dangers and receiving less international support than other districts.

For example in the last three years District 2 has paid \$540,000 to the International treasury and received in return a donation of \$7,000 for the victims of two mine explosions and a loan of \$20,000.

Districts' Losses.
Membership losses in various districts were noted as follows:

	1923	1926	Loss
Central Pennsylvania	Dist. 2	39,900	17,000
Western Pennsylvania	Dist. 5	29,000	18,700
Ohio	Dist. 6	40,900	29,900
Northern West Virginia	Dist. 17	24,600	1,311
Southern West Virginia	Dist. 18	6,100	1,300

Commons Argues Lipstick.

LONDON, May 15.—The lipstick is under fire in the House of Commons.

Colonel Day has queried the minister of health as to what steps he will take to prevent women from being poisoned by the use of cheap lipsticks. Another member proposed that lipsticks be entirely forbidden.

The minister of health is not prepared to announce a definite course of action.

STANDARD OIL IN JERSEY PLAYING BOTH OF PARTIES

BAYONNE, N. J., May 15.—In this town, largely dominated by the Standard Oil interests, citizens have just gone through a spirited election contest. There were several sets of candidates, one endorsed by the Hague machine Democrats, one set of opposition Democrats, another Republican set and still another good government clique. The original five endorsed by Hague had to be withdrawn because of the opposition to the silk hat slate and the fact that among them was the assistant superintendent of the Tidewater Oil Co., who is hostile to organized labor in Bergen County. The trade unionists opposed the ticket also.

A new set was endorsed by the Hague machine which included Dr. Daly and others. As a result of the election four Hague men were elected and one oppositionist, Doehus. These men of the machine had the support of the Hudson County Labor Union. The great mass of workers in the Standard Oil and other large plants remain unorganized and any attempts at unionization are prevented by the city fathers.

They railroaded organizers out of town who try to organize them. Class conscious workers and in a dilemma to understand how the trade unionists in Hudson County can be duped by the capitalist politicians of the democratic party.

Nevertheless the progressive workers thruout the state are carefully watching the trade union-bureaucrats. In Passaic they approve republicans, in Hudson County they endorse democrats. When we consider the fact that 22 bills introduced in the last state legislature were killed by the politicians of both parties, we know what we can expect from these betrayers of labor and supporters of big business. The only remedy is to clean out all the fake politicians and to organize a powerful Farmer and Labor Party in New Jersey.

Oppose 80 Cent Cut in Hibbing Common Labor Rate

HIBBING, Minn., (FP)—May 15.—The recent cut by the village of Hibbing in the common labor rate from \$5 a day to \$4.20 for 8 hours is severely condemned by the Hibbing Central Labor Union. The central body points out that the steel trust will cut its own common labor rate still further if the village persists in its wage-shaving policy.

The proposed change from Hibbing's 8-platoon system for city firemen back to 2 platoons is scored by the central body as a backward step toward inefficiency in the department and unjust to the firemen. Local 173 of the Firefighters' Union unanimously opposes the change.

Heavy Patriot Gets His Proof All Right

(Continued from Page One)

gained his title of "major" as a member of the Army War College where he taught various branches of electrical engineering during the war. He has for years been a representative here, and abroad, of the Edison interests.

G. O. P. Fraud Friend.
The judge advocate-general of the Military Order, who is listed as "colonel" Reed is really United States Senator Reed from Pennsylvania, the senator from Pittsburgh who was appointed to office during the great coal strike. It was but ten days after his appointment that President Harding came forth with a strong anti-miners' declaration which urged the employers to start mine operations under government protection. It was Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania, who appointed Reed, who sent soldiers to "protect" the mines. Reed defended the infamous boss, Vore, in the U. S. senate from investigation by a senate committee.

The commander-in-chief of the Military Order has been an active aid in carrying out U. S. imperialistic ventures. He has twice served in the Philippines; took part in the Vera Cruz Expedition of 1914; served in the world war and was with the Army of Occupation in Germany.

His Hand in the Dough.

One of the honorary commanders-in-chief of the order is Major-General George H. Harries, who, besides military activities in Cuba, against the Indians, and in various parts of the U. S. service, has been president of the Metropolitan Railroad Co. of Washington, D. C.; vice-president of the Washington Railway & Electric Co. and of all companies in that combination; president of the American Electric Railway Association, and of the Association of Edison Illuminating Companies. The Edison companies are well represented on this list of officers. Major Hammer is part of them too.

After seeing the list of officers and staff, one does not need to examine the books of the Military Order of the World War to certify that "they will collect many thousands of dollars from employers throughout the country" in gratitude for the frame-up of THE DAILY WORKER and all other radical organizations or individuals they decide to attack.

Read The Daily Worker

RUSSIAN PARTY ASSAILS SPEECH OF G. ZINOVIEV

Talks Unity for Factional Purposes

MOSCOW, May 15.—Gregory Zinoviev's speech of May 9, before a non-party meeting in celebration of Press Day and Fifteenth Anniversary of the founding of "Pravda," is now in the hands of the Central Committee of the Party. The Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party severely denounced the disruptive speech of Zinoviev for its attacks on the Central Committee as well as upon the editors of Pravda. The Central Committee considers Zinoviev's speech as unprecedented in Bolshevik ranks and as absolutely inadmissible and disgraceful. The speech was in direct violation of all the Party decisions and of the agreement of the opposition, including Zinoviev, to cease all factional activity.

Denounced by Membership. Leading committees and functionaries of the Communist Party in both Moscow and Leningrad emphasize in adopting resolutions against latest factional outburst of Zinoviev that his speech is clearly of a disruptive anti-Party nature and that it was intended to sap confidence in Party Central Committee and Pravda editors.

Fake Unity Proposals. Zinoviev tried to conceal his disruptive speech under a fraudulent plea for unity. Instead of trying honestly to achieve unity in ranks of Party, instead of submitting to the Party decisions and fulfilling his promises to cease factional activity, he talks about unity, but in such a manner as practically to destroy such unity. His speech was a new step toward developing struggle against Party in absolutely inadmissible form.

Furthermore, the fact that this speech was delivered before non-Party meeting is an attempt to mobilize non-Party masses against Party, for the purpose of obtaining outside the Party support that the opposition bloc could not obtain within the Party.

The Moscow and Leningrad resolutions declare his speech is a signal for split from Party and demand that he be called to strict account for his actions, considering especially the fact that Zinoviev is not an ordinary member of the Party, but a member of its Central Committee.

The Moscow garrison claims also that Central Committee and Central Control Commission should put an end to disorganizing tactics of the unprincipled and bankrupt leaders' opposition.

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Results of the Conference of the Trade Union Committees and Consumers Cooperative Organizations on Price Reduction in USSR

(Bulletin of the Centrosoyuz).
MOSCOW.—Our work during the last three-four years since the termination of the civil war has restored our agriculture and industry to the pre-war level. However, although our industry has been restored, the prices of manufactured goods still exceed by far the pre-war level. Our state industry and the cooperatives are now confronted with the problem of reducing prices and thereby on the one hand increasing the buying capacity of the toilers, and on the other, avoiding the opening up again of the "scissors" representing the difference in the price index between agricultural and industrial products.

An agreement has been arrived at between the government, the state industry and the cooperatives, which resulted in the decision of the Council of Labor and Defense (a supreme government organ of the U. S. S. R.) of July 2, 1926. This decision calls for a 10% reduction of retail prices from the indexes that prevailed on May 1, 1926, in certain industrial products, by the 1st of August of the same year.

The price reduction campaign should not as yet be considered as ended. On the contrary, to the extent that the task of reducing retail prices still remains, as before, one of the most important tasks of the economic policy of the Soviet government, we must draw the balance of the results obtained from the price reduction campaign, explain it, discover the factors which retarded the reduction of prices, draw up a prospective plan for further reduction and point out the best methods of actually bringing about reduced prices.

Task of the Conference. All the enumerated tasks were brought up before the conference of representatives from the internal trade committees and the consumers cooperatives convened by the trade commissariat and the centrosoyuz.

A number of factors which retarded the process of reducing retail prices was revealed at this conference.

Some of the factors are such as the rise in the wholesale prices of certain manufactured goods and increased expenditures on items which are beyond the control of the trading organizations (increased freight tariffs, higher rates of rent). It was also found at the conference that "one of the causes preventing the reduction of retail prices in many towns is the system of surcharges put into practice by the trade commissariat." This system is not flexible enough and often does not permit the local trading committees to fix a lower level of surcharges commensurate with the possibilities of the market and the nature of the work of the local trading organizations. The conference devoted a good deal of attention to the circumstances that our trading apparatus is still imperfect and massive, it takes very long before commodities reach the consumer and that the overhead expenses cause the prices to be very high. It was also pointed out that the working methods of the state trading apparatus and the cooperatives have not been sufficiently rationalized, and that this causes high overhead expenses, making the reduction of prices within a short period impossible.

It was also pointed out that the too simple commercial methods of approach on the part of many cooperatives and state trading organizations has also played not the least role in bringing about the meagre results obtained from the last price reduction campaign. The aspiration to replace the shortage of owned capital by an accelerated rate of accumulation, led to the absolutely impermissible utilization of the favorable market conditions for the extortion of extraordinary high profits.

What the Conference Decided. In pointing out all factors which prevented the reduction of prices, and estimating them at their true value, the conference acted on the prospects of further price reduction.

The conference recorded that the diversity between industrial and agricultural prices on the one hand and between wholesale and retail prices on the other, menaces the further preservation of healthy relations between the town and the countryside. From here it follows that the reduction of retail prices still remains one of the principal problems of our national economy, to the correct and quick solution of which the efforts and energy of the trading and regulating organizations must be directed.

Insofar as a reduction of wholesale prices of manufactured goods is about to take place in the near future (such reductions are already being effected in some branches at the present time) it behooves the trading organizations to bring the full benefit of these reductions to the consumer quite apart from the reductions which these organizations must make on their part. In dealing with the questions concerning the sources of further reduction of retail prices, the conference directed its attention, in the first place, to the necessity of reducing the overhead expenses and the rate of profit of the trading apparatus. The conference pointed out that the further simplification and cheapening of the commodity conveying network must be accomplished through the

elimination of cooperative and state trading organizations which work along parallel lines and through a maximum reduction of state retail trade in those places in which the cooperatives have the financial and organizational possibilities of attending to the requirements of the consumers, preserving thereby the credits and commodity supply to the cooperatives organizations which were formerly supplied to the state trading organizations in the districts.

By eliminating parallel organizations in the trading system we will undoubtedly be able to further reduce retail prices, as this would load the cooperative apparatus to its full capacity, and, consequently, would reduce their overhead expenses.

The conference also recognized the necessity of taking steps towards the reduction of the expenditures which are not under the control of the cooperative organizations. These are: better accountability in transactions with the industrial organizations, rent rate regulation through legislation. The reduction of retail prices must be carried out in each individual case in accordance with the special conditions of the various districts. Attention must be paid to the local conditions and particularly to the existing level of retail prices. Those districts and organizations which have already considerably reduced the retail prices, should reduce less than those which have as yet done very little in this respect.

In order that the retail price reduction campaign should be carried out systematically, the conference "recognizes the necessity of strengthening the regulation and control within the cooperatives and raising the responsibility of the higher cooperative centers for the work done by the lower organizations. Personal responsibility must be laid upon the heads of the trading organizations for the timely and full realization of the decisions concerning the reduction of prices."

This decision recognizes that principle of unity of the cooperative system which makes the entire system responsible for the work of each of its parts and places upon it the task of instituting regulation and control within the system.

The above does not cover all that the conference decided concerning the retail price reduction campaign. The conference recognized that this campaign can bring the desired results only on condition that the population, the social organizations and the press will take part in it. "Insofar as the reduction of prices can be accomplished only with the active participation of the people and the social organizations, we must secure the participation of the trade unions, the auditing and shop commissions and the press in the campaign."

Such, in brief, are the results of the conference.

IN THE CENTROSOYUZ

Results of the Centrosoyuz conference on the grain purchasing campaign. The figures on the progress of the

White House Worried Over Oil.
WASHINGTON, (FP).—President Coolidge is worried because the new Seminole oil field in Oklahoma has added 14 per cent to the supply of oil on the American market, thereby forcing a sharp cut in prices. Of course he is opposed to federal interference with prices, but he is very much concerned over conservation, the White House says.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built. Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name

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Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party, What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet throughout the Ruthenberg Drive. Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33, East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

campaign during the first half of the economic year give us reason to believe that the general plan drawn up by the state for the purchase of 725 million poods will be fully realized as by January 1st, 1927, 450 million poods, i. e. 62% of the entire plan, had already been purchased.

The further activities of the consumers' cooperative system must be carried on along the lines of the reduction of the overhead expenses and prices. The method of the general agreements, which has already justified itself, is considered as the best method of contact between the Centrosoyuz and its periphery.

Simultaneously with the establishment of the right of the consumers' cooperatives, and the recognition of these rights by the state institutions, to partly participate in the purchasing of grain, the question arises of securing mills and grain elevators.

The consumers' cooperatives are of the opinion that they must extend their own system of mills and production of flour. The Centrosoyuz ground, in 1924-25, 84% of its grain in its own mills; in 1925-26 it ground 72%, in 1926-27, 63%; the respective figures on the grinding in other mills were 15%, 27%, 35%, i. e. the more it purchases the less can it have ground in its own mills. From here the necessity arises of extending its own flour production, as only by doing so would it be possible to reduce the cost and improve the quality of the flour and to consolidate thereby the position of the consumers' cooperatives on the home market.

The question of elevators and store houses is also not less important. The question of elevators is becoming specially important in connection with the development of exports. The consumers' cooperative system has certain obligations to the state in the sphere of exports. The conference therefore considered it necessary to settle also the question of extending the utilization of the existing elevators and the construction of new ones.

In the report of financing the grain purchases it was observed that the extent of financing this year is not sufficient.

On October 1st, 1925 the bank capital amounted to 1r. 21 kopecks per pood in the purchases of grain; on October 1926, it amounted to 1r. 6 kopecks per pood. On December 1st, 1925, it amounted to 1r. 13 kopecks, and on December 1st, 1926, 92 kopecks. On January 1st, 1926, 1r. 11 kopecks, and January 1st, 1927, 95 kopecks. The financing of the grain purchases has thus been reduced 16-17 kopecks per pood. And only because the consumers' cooperative finances have become strengthened and stabilized could they invest their own capital in grain and carry on the campaign successfully. However, in the second half of this year, the financing of the consumers' cooperatives must be improved, and the question of loans and cheaper credit settled to facilitate the grain purchasing activities. (To Be Continued.)

British Fascists Are Arming Against the Next General Strike

LONDON, (By Mail).—The fascists are arming for the next general strike!

There can be no doubt that the various factions who describe themselves as "fascist" have recently received large supplies of arms and received large supplies of arms and money from certain groups in Britain. My informant, writes our special correspondent, is a socialist who has regarded British fascism as a menace from its inception. He is now in a position to secure valuable information regarding the fascist movement.

Huge quantities of arms and ammunition, he says, have been secreted in various parts of the country. Not only small arms, but machine-guns and artillery have been obtained from certain mysterious sources.

Secret Gang.

Standing above the open fascist organizations is a secret "grand council," composed of highly-placed army, navy, and air force officers, and a group of wealthy civilians. The existence of this council is known only to a trusted few, and only half a dozen persons know the names of its members.

The council believes that labor will meet the Anti-Trade Union Bill with direct action. They believe that there must, sooner or later, be a real general strike; and see in this an opportunity for proving the value of fascist organization to the government.

The open fascist organizations are composed of irresponsible middle-class youths who are taught to regard the senseless slogan, "god, king, and country," as a political program.

But although they apparently lack capacity to think, these youths are receiving military training, and will prove a formidable fighting force. Whether British labor likes it or not, it will find, as Italy, Germany, Belgium, and other countries have found, that fascism will have to be fought.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

Blackleg Tory Bill to Shackle Unions Says Cook

LONDON, (By Mail).—"The attack on the trade unions begins in the house of commons on Monday, when the employers' government will move the second reading of their Trade Union bill," said A. J. Cook to The DAILY WORKER.

"The government and the employers have been preparing their forces for this struggle for many months. They are determined to break the industrial power of the workers, and nothing has happened, so far, in the labor movement to show the government that a real fight is going to be waged against them."

"At the special conference of Trade Union Executives," continued Cook, "a free hand, instead of definite instructions, was given to the Labor Party. At this conference, called to discuss ways and means to fight the government and its bill, the only straight and definite policy put forward was that outlined by our courageous comrade, Alex Gossip, who, on behalf of the Furnishing Trades, submitted the need for definitely instructing the Labor Party to obstruct all business in parliament until the bill was withdrawn, and for the General Council to make all preparations for a General Strike, if necessary. This was swept aside."

"No wonder Gossip smiled when Bevin spoke on the need for organizing a united front to resist the government. There were miners at the conference who had heard similar brave speeches last year, and who had seen the same talkers run away when it became necessary to act in a courageous fashion."

Baldwin Doesn't Fear Talk.

"The Baldwin government—which was described by some at the conference of E. C.'s as the most brutal and cynical one in modern times—cannot be overcome by speeches."

"It will pay attention to nothing less than carefully-planned organized action. Anything less will encourage the employers and the government to go even further than their present plans indicate."

"Some of the delegates, particularly those representing the Civil Servants and Postmen, knew how serious was the menace facing the workers. But the majority are depending upon the labor parliamentarians, and the government does and will not fear opposition from the labor members in parliament. The party intend to fight by means of amendments. The Trade Union bill cannot be amended, it must be rejected. The government by its mechanical majority will beat down the Labor Party opposition, and here we see why it is necessary that a strong line must be taken on the industrial field."

"During the conference of Executives I had an uneasy feeling that many delegates pinned too much faith on what could be done after the bill was passed."

To Smash Unions.

"Let there be no mistake about it; when the bill becomes law the government will enforce its legal right to smash up the trade unions. In a very short time this will reveal itself in a weakened and impotent Labor Party."

"The Labor Party is only as strong as the trade unions; when they are destroyed the foundation of the parliamentary organization disappears. Thus, the blow aimed at the unions is also one that will prevent the rise of a Labor government."

Faced With Opposition.

"There is no escape, therefore, from the fact that if we intend to fight—we must fight now."

"I, and my left wing colleagues, will go every inch of the way in helping the General Council to carry out its campaign against the bill. We will hope that as the campaign is carried to the masses in the districts they will realize the need for a wider and deeper struggle and demand the calling of a rank and file conference to enforce more militant methods."

Class War Going Strong in India Says Revolutionary Leader

LONDON, (By Mail).—"When I went to India I was accused of introducing the class war into the country," said S. Saklatvala, M. P., when interviewed by a DAILY WORKER representative on his recent visit.

"It is not a question of bringing the class-war into India. It is there already, and nobody can stop it," said Saklatvala.

"On the one hand you have the comfortable Indian gentleman leading a life of traditional Oriental luxury; on the other, conditions of destitution more intense than anything imaginable in Great Britain. In many industrial districts the death-rate for infants under 12 months of age (excluding plague and other infectious diseases) stands at the appalling figure of 600 out of every 1,000—in Bombay it is 830 per 1,000. That this enormous percentage of deaths is due entirely to the half-starved condition of the infants' parents and to the insanitary environment into which these babies are born is shown by the infantile mortality among the richer classes, which is only 80 per 1,000."



Current Events

(Continued from Page One)

of-work detectives, who served their apprenticeship in the art of finking under the tutelage of William J. Flynn, William Burns and A. Mitchell Palmer, is provided by the interest excited by the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Tales of dynamite being sent thru the mails to governor Fuller of Massachusetts are now daily features of the capitalist press. Those of us who remember the hectic days from 1919 until the Michigan Communist raid in 1922 will not even have to give a thought to the possibility that some insane friends of the condemned men might be guilty of such crazy deeds.

ALL the explosions, planting of incendiary literature, threats, etc., were the work of agents provocateurs, or stoolpigeons, who make a living committing crimes which they fasten on others. According to testimony given from the witness stand by detectives who turned on their erstwhile employers, men like Burns actually plotted the assassination of individuals in high station in order to put the moneyed classes of this country in the proper frame of mind for a financial appeal. It was reported that William J. Burns thru one of his agents offered \$10,000 to a man for the assassination of Lenin and Trotsky. We already warned our readers that between now and the date set for the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti there will be plenty of "plots" against the lives of governor Fuller and judge Thayer reported in the capitalist press. But those plots will be of the same character as the plot that brought about the conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Cotton Man Strings Himself.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 15.—Edw. Knowles, a broker of cotton mill stuffs, committed suicide by hanging himself to a pipe in his home yesterday. His wife found him and called in a doctor to ascertain the cause of his death.

Knowles was formerly a treasurer in a Bristol mill. Lately he has been rather nervous.

Violin and Viola Lessons

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Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Haled to Court

If not delivered return to Court of Special Sessions of the City of New York, Building for Criminal Courts, Centre Street, between Franklin and White Streets, Borough of Manhattan.

The People of the State of New York
vs.
The Dally-Worker Pub. Co. Inc.

The Defendant will be called for Pleading Trial Sentence at the Court of Special Sessions, New York County, on MAY 17 1927 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day. This notice is sent you in order that your undertaking may not be forfeited. JOSEPH F. MOSS, Jr., Clerk of Court.

Now the real fun begins. On Friday, the 13th of May, we were haled to the Court of Special Sessions to plead against the infamous frame-up which is being cooked up against us. We were remanded for trial on May 27th. Needless to say, neither Darte of the Military Order of the World War nor Seitz of the Keymen of America were called upon to plead.

But Darte and Seitz and the capitalist system for which they stand will never be brought to justice in a capitalist court. But the workers can and will try them before a court of proletarian justice, in which thousands of workers throughout the country, will act as the judges.

Every dollar you send for the defense of The DAILY WORKER against the attacks of the reactionaries, is at the same time a proletarian indictment of these enemies of the labor movement. Don't fail to plank down your contribution. Put it down with emphasis, to show just where you stand. Rush it along.

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Advertising rates on application.

Get American Ships Out of Chinese Waters!

Screaming headlines in the reptile press declare that three vessels, flying American flags, two warships and one merchantman, were fired upon by soldiers of Chiang Kai-shek at Nanking. The yarn goes that the firing started from Nanking and was followed by volleys from Pukow, across the Yangtze river, adding that the warships "replied with machine gun and rifle fire until the Chinese were silenced."

Two damning points stand out in this story. Firstly, it is a confession that again American warships have indulged in a massacre of Chinese. How many were murdered is not known, and it is questionable if the number will ever be known.

Secondly, the motive for this new "incident," is plain to anyone who understands the elemental facts of the conflict raging in China. We can say without fear of successful contradiction that if the firing started from the shore it was at the behest of the British agents who are charged with carrying out the policy of the Baldwin-Chamberlain tory government. Deeply chagrined at its forced diplomatic retreat because the United States refused to join in a second note to China, infuriated because its conspiracy for joint intervention to regain its territory on the Yangtze was blocked by the rival power of American imperialism, Britain now tries to achieve intervention by provoking attacks upon both British and American ships on the Yangtze.

The fact that Chiang Kai-shek was unable, even with the backing of the imperialist powers, to consolidate anything resembling a government, doesn't mean that he will not be used by imperialism. If he cannot succeed in establishing a government, he can still be used for some other vile purpose and the unscrupulous agents of British imperialism have found another role for him. He is now playing the part of a provocateur. The fact that Nanking forces fire upon gunboats in the Yangtze proves conclusively that Chiang Kai-shek openly or secretly ordered it. Now it is possible for Austin Chamberlain to state before parliament that the one man whom he hoped would be able to bring "order out of chaos," has failed and that a more aggressive policy must be pursued. The assault also will serve as an excuse for those American agents in China who have been doing the dirty work of British imperialism to appeal for a reversal of the decision against more aggressive joint intervention. It is also quite probable that these identical American agents of the MacMurray calibre shared in the British conspiracy to incite Chiang Kai-shek to fire upon foreign ships in an effort to provoke an open war against China, in place of the hypocritical subterranean war that is now being carried on in an effort to throttle the nationalist revolution.

If there are people so credulous as to doubt that this government or the ruling class of Britain would deliberately hire Chiang Kai-shek, or any other gunman of imperialism, to fire upon their own ships and risk the lives of their own men, they should recall the lessons of history. They should realize that if the United States capitalist government did not scruple, nearly thirty years ago, to send to the bottom of Havana Harbor the battleship Maine, with its human cargo, and blame it on the Spaniards in order to provoke a war in the interest of the Havemeyer sugar trust and the American tobacco company, the present day imperialists, with still more at stake, are capable of even more infamous crimes.

What do the capitalist governments of the world care about a few hundred or a few thousand men and boys, human cannon fodder, if they can gain advantages over their rivals and make secure the capital they have invested in foreign countries?

So amazingly rapid is the development of conflicting interests in China, so ominously hang the clouds of another world war, that every event, every report from that war-torn territory heralds in letters of fire the day when the last shred of diplomatic intrigue will be swept away by a whiff of powder and the grim and ghastly reality of another world war will demand of the working class the sacrifice of its all in order that the imperialist bandits may, with oceans of blood, again endeavor to tip the scales to decide who shall exploit the world.

Against these monstrous provocations, this prelude to wholesale death, the working class must prepare to hurl its power. We must insistently fight against the war in China. Demand that the United States government get its gunboats, its merchantmen, its soldiers and marines out of China and keep them out.

British Imperialism Acts in Desperation.

"Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad," is ancient saying which applies with crushing force to the present imperialist government of Great Britain.

No madder enterprise was ever launched by frenzied ruling class than the raid on the offices of the Soviet Union Trade Mission in London under auspices of the British foreign office.

A political act of the most far reaching importance, the raid on "Arcos" has been staged with all the dramatic trappings available in order to create an atmosphere of mystery and hostility. The excuse given is that a document or documents are missing from the foreign office and the enterprising Sir William Joynton-Hicks, whom the Sablin exposure showed to be working closely with czarist refugees, thinks they may be in the offices of the Soviet Union Trade Mission.

This frantic hunt for non-existent documents on which to base charges of "a Communist plot" began with the raid on the Soviet Union embassy in Peking, continued with the siege of the Soviet Union headquarters in Shanghai and now reaches London. It is a desperate move by a desperate tory government confronted with a solid front of the working class at home and in its colonies and spheres of influence.

The first target of the raid of course is the Soviet Union. The second is the British labor movement and the third is the Chinese liberation movement.

The raid has been timed to coincide with the attempt of the tory government to enact the bill for the suppression of the trade unions and is an effort to divert attention from this colossal plot against the British working class. All signs point to the fact that the raid is part of the preparation for a general election which

OFFICIAL CALL FOR THE CONVENTION OF WORKERS [COMMUNIST] PARTY, JULY 10

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, with approval of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, calls a convention of our Party to convene on Monday, July 10, 1927. Details concerning technical arrangements, basis of representation, etc., will shortly be transmitted to the units.

The convention, already overdue, has become especially urgent in view of the unprecedented offensive of American imperialism in Central and South America and China; in view of the growing danger of world war; and in view of the offensive against the trade unions begun thru the attack upon the vanguard of the labor movement as represented by the left wing and the Party.

The problems created by this situation must be properly analyzed by our Party and the entire membership mobilized successfully to meet the tasks that they impose.

The Polcom will prepare theses on the above questions and other tasks before the Party and submit them to the membership for discussion. The Party must not slacken its work during the discussion period but must rather use the discussion period to intensify its work in meeting the task before it and in mobilizing the entire Party.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY.

COOLIDGE-KELLOGG POLICY IN NICARAGUA MAKES SHAMELESS RECORD OF UNPRINCIPLED OUTRAGES

(By A Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The incidents surrounding and leading up to the latest developments in the Coolidge-Kellogg policy in Nicaragua are but one more item in the long list of lies, stupidities and brutalities that has featured the course of their conduct of affairs in that hapless and helpless country.

Destroyed Government.

Time and again the president and his secretary of state have denied or given assurances of a certain course only to have it turn out, within the next few days at the most, to be exactly the opposite. First, they violated every shred of decency by backing Diaz, who was responsible for the overthrow of the legally elected government, and obtaining his election to the presidency. Then they sent down American marines to keep him in office. Finally, they sold him several hundred thousand dollars worth of government arms with which to crush the ever mounting revolt. And even this expedient failing, Coolidge sent down a special emissary, Colonel Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War in Taft's cabinet, to deliver an ultimatum to the rebellious Liberals.

Dumb State Department.

These events reach through a period of some seven months—seven months of operations by Coolidge and Kellogg that are staggering in the enormity of the brutalities perpetrated and the almost complete indifference of the general public. The list of literal lies, bunk, blunders and stupidities that Coolidge and Kellogg have gotten away with—absolutely

gotten away with—is unbelievable. These men have time and again said one thing and done exactly the opposite. Kellogg for a week denied that there was a censorship of the wires in Nicaragua and then finally admitted it, explaining that he "knew nothing of the matter." Which may have been true; it is unbelievable how little he actually knows of what is going on. This characteristic applies to the entire State Department.

Manufacturers of Lies.

Then both Kellogg and Coolidge dragged out a "Red" scare. Communists were afoot and plotting throughout Central America. When this blew up, weeks were spent in finding "reasons" for their operations. One after another they released such alibis as, "the protection of American lives," "protection of property," "protection of canal rights," "defense of the Panama Canal." All were let loose and all used, severally or singly from time to time.

All the while marines and more marines were being dispatched until there were some twenty-five marines in Nicaragua for every American citizen. Just how much American capital is invested in Nicaragua even the State Department does not know. Spokely Morgan, chief of the Latin-American division of the State Department, an authority who has never been down there, when questioned about American capital in Nicaragua told the senate making the inquiry that he did not know. He added that to the best knowledge of the State Department it was somewhere between \$5,000,000 and

may be forced by the opposition to the unbridled reaction of the present regime.

It seems to us that the Tories have chosen a bad time to appear in the guise of international burglars before the British masses. An agreement for a credit of \$50,000,000 for the Soviet Union had just been reached with the Midland bank. The carrying out of this agreement would have alleviated unemployment to some extent. In addition to this the peaceful attitude of the Soviet Union in the face of continued imperialist provocations has aroused world wide sympathy and support among the masses.

Great Britain has been exposed jointly with American imperialism as the enemy of the Chinese liberation movement and this, coupled with the drive on the British working class, has tended to isolate the tory government.

Its raid on the Soviet Union Trade Mission brands it as an international outlaw jeopardizing the lives of millions with a threat of war to preserve its tyranny intact.

British imperialist government will not be able to repeat the forged Zinoviev letter incident. Its purposes are by now too well defined before the eyes of the masses in its offensive against them while it spends huge sums to crush the liberation movement in China.

The raid on "Arcos" will cement the bond between the Soviet Union, the British working class and the colonial peoples.

The recklessness of British imperialism makes doubly necessary the united front of the working class in defense of the workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union.

The "Dynamite Plot" Against Fuller.

No one with brain-power slightly above that of a gnat will believe that the package of alleged dynamite addressed to the governor of the state of Massachusetts, accompanied by a threat that more of it would be used in case Sacco and Vanzetti are executed, was sent by anyone other than some of the culprits who are trying to prevent an investigation in order to cover up their own crimes in connection with the frame-up against these two victims of class justice.

Such stunts are too crude to be effective. The creatures who are now trying, by concocting new perjury, to avert an investigation into their own acts hope to enrage Fuller by crudely designed threats of dire disaster so that he will refuse to intervene in the case.

No sane revolutionist ever resorts to such methods, despite the fiction to the contrary so carefully manufactured by the hack writers for patriotic societies.

It is not by individual terror, or the stupid propaganda of the deed, that these two workers will be rescued from the shadow of death and restored to the labor movement, but by the mass pressure of the millions of workers who are convinced that the whole case is one of the most monstrous conspiracies against labor in the history of the country, and every revolutionist knows it.

\$30,000,000. It is needless to say that it nearer \$5,000,000 than \$30,000,000.

What then was the reason for the almost unintelligible stupidities of Kellogg in Nicaragua. Simply, that being uninformed about matters there and depending upon such authorities as Morgan, little better advised and imperialistic in outlook and attitude, Kellogg found himself involved in a mistake and rather than admit it and lay himself and Coolidge open to derision undertook to maintain his position.

Blamed Mexico.

In doing so he was compelled to find someone to lay the blame on. Mexico was convenient and useable. The fact that the present Mexican government under Calles inclines toward the Left was added reason to Kellogg for embroiling it in the controversy. Also, Mexico was very much against Kellogg's choice for president of Nicaragua, rightfully holding that he was illegally chosen and was illegally holding office. Most other Latin-American Republics likewise dissented from Kellogg's choice, but that didn't bother "Nervous Nelly," or if it did he didn't let it swerve him from his course.

Desire More Territory.

To have admitted their mistake was conceived by Coolidge and Kellogg as giving away the whole show. Once the myth of the "strong silent man" in the White House is tampered with, the whole structure of the Administration will topple. So, the merry game of lies, equivocal and sophistical statements, stupidities, blunders and brutalities went on. To what lengths it might have gone is still uncertain.

This much is unquestionable—that there is a very strong conviction among certain powerful financial and political leaders that the United States should extend its borders to the Panama canal. Harding had the dream, and while it is too much to say that Coolidge has any dreams, other than continuing himself in office, there are those who control his political destiny who have such ideas. Kellogg, of course, would merely be a puppet in their hands. He is totally and completely lost in the maze of international affairs and events. Newspapersmen who attend his press conference can relate numerous instances where he in answering questions concerning certain international matters displayed the grossest kind of ignorance.

The Stimson Threat.

When the story came out of how Stimson was forcing a cessation of hostilities in Nicaragua, by threatening the Liberals with the use of American marines three incidents took place in Washington which were perfect examples of how Coolidge and Kellogg do things. The first was a denial by the two that a threat had been made; the second was a statement by Coolidge, through his alter ego, the White House Spokesman, that if peace was established by Stimson that most of the marines would be withdrawn and the third, a distinctly characteristic Kellogg action, was his confidentially informing the reporters that Stimson had made the threat of using marines because General Moncado, commander of the Liberal forces, had asked him to include such a warning in the terms he made them.

More Rotten Lies.

This was an unequivocal lie. After first denying that any threat had been made, Kellogg in the sinking way that has so marked his public career, tried to get the newspapersmen to put out the story that the Liberals were anxious to quit fighting and wanted an appearance of force and coercion before laying their arms. Moncado has been fighting Diaz and his marine supported gang of crooks and traitors for fifteen years. For him to give way in so cowardly a manner is unbelievable. As was proved by later developments, when Stimson in reporting on his operations frankly declared that he had demanded of the Liberals that they lay down their arms or the United States would disarm them. And that Mr. Stimson was not talking through his hat, was evidenced by the fact that two days later Mr. Coolidge, who only the week before has solemnly spoken of withdrawing marines, and Mr. Kellogg who had justly observed that it was all a ploy of posturing, both ordered in 800 more marines to aid in the forcible disarming of the revolutionists.

The fact is that while Coolidge and Kellogg are giving out assurance of not having imperialistic designs in Central America that they are pursuing exactly such an imperialistic policy there and that the Central and Latin-American governments are aware of it. The record of their activities in Nicaragua, regardless of what they may yodel for home consumption, is a record of forcible intervention. So ardent a reactionary journal as the New York Times, in a special dispatch from its pet "trained seal," Richard V. Oulahan, said just this only a few days ago. This and much more, to the effect that not only is the present United States government using strong-arm methods in Nicaragua but that it is developing a policy toward Central American countries that will mean an ever increasing and widening scope of interventionist operations down there.

In another three months Nicaragua will be another Haiti. The next thing on record is a wholesale killing of Nicaraguans by brave American marines engaged in "disarming" them.

DRAMA

As the Season Wanes Another Comedy Here

HUGH BUCKLER



"He Loved the Ladies," a comedy by Herbert Hall Winslow, has just opened at the Frolic Theatre (atop the New Amsterdam Theatre). The hearing so frivolous a title it really takes itself very seriously. It is a sermon disguised as a comedy and reminds one of the efforts to make religion and the church palatable to a sophisticated people.

It warns the women of Babbity not to indulge in the dangerous pastime of writing love letters, that sin is bound to be found out and it strives to show that the sins of the parents are visited upon their children. It ever strains to call for that subtle emotion known as pathos, in the portrayal of the antics of Aubrey, the illegitimate daughter bred up in the slums of Chicago, trying to make an impression on the snobs of Waynesville.

The story is that of a wealthy bachelor, Hamilton Wayne, who was the Don Juan of the small town of Waynesburg. He is a pillar of society, respected and admired. After his death it is revealed that all the women of his circle had at some time had a love affair with him. There is the incriminating evidence of love letters written by these women and their lives become one mad pursuit to get those letters before they are read by their husbands. Aubrey, the snubbed outcast of Babbity, saves them by burning the letters.

With the exception of Louise Carter, in the role of Margaret Jellioce, devoted doorman housekeeper to Mr. Wayne and mother of his illegitimate daughter, the cast is very poor—N. M.

Broadway Briefs

The Palace program of the week includes: Elsie Janis, William Faversham and Co., in "The Sponger," a comedy by Edwin Burke; Trixie Friganza; Jay C. Flippen; Three Gierdors Sisters; Dave Apollon and Co., and the Manila Orchestra; Ray Hul-

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Next Week: Silver Cord

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Plays the role of the hero in "The Ladder," J. Frank Davis' play of reincarnation now in its seventh month at the Waldorf Theatre.

After: Reck and Rector, and the Five De Cardos.

Albee's Theatre in Brooklyn has a bill headed by Will Fyffe; Alleen Stanley; Gracella and Theodore; Vox and Walters; Shaw and Lee; Nash & O'Donnell and Ora.

Clare Eames will direct a play for the Civic Repertory Company next season, "Invitation au Voyage," by Jean Jacques Bernard. She will not act in it however.

Marguerita Sylva, the prima donna, will be costarred with Louise Hunter in "Golden Dawn," the operetta with which Arthur Hammerstein will open his new Hammerstein's Temple of Music next fall.

Eugene Walter whose playwrighting activity has been nil for several years, has a new drama, called "Different Women," which will be presented in Chicago next month with Frank Keenan in the leading role.

AMUSEMENTS

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SACASA REJECTS STIMSON "PEACE" AND DIAZ RULE

Liberal Troops Resist U. S. Intervention

MANAGUA, May 15.—Dr. Juan Sacasa, president of the Liberal government, has rejected the "peace terms" which Henry Stimson, personal representative of President Coolidge, is attempting to foist on the liberals, or to recognize the government of Adolfo Diaz, American puppet.

Liberal troops are concentrating at various points with the intention of resisting their disarmament by American marines. Eight hundred armed men, under General Sandino, are concentrating at Jinotega it is reported.

U. S. Threatens Force

That the United States may send troops to Puerto Cabezas, Liberal capital, to crush the Sacasa government appears likely. Liberal sympathizers point to the open threats of an American attack contained in Stimson's messages and to the despatch of 800 additional marines by Secretary of War Wilbur as indications that the United States intends to forcibly suppress the Liberal government.

Plan Further Control

Henry Stimson, American Minister Eberhardt, Adolfo Diaz, Roscoe B. Hill of the high commission and Mr. Rosenthal, manager of the Nicaraguan National Bank, spent several hours yesterday planning the further control of Nicaraguan finances by the United States.

Mutual Aid League Appeals For Funds

In order "to help Charles Cline over the period during which he will have to make his readjustment with the world," after his 13 years in a Texas prison, the League for Mutual Aid is making an appeal for funds.

Cline, was given a life sentence, in 1913, following his conviction in connection with the murder of a Texas sheriff. Cline was at the time on his way to Mexico to help in a revolutionary movement against the Diaz government, and altho innocent, he was doubtless arrested and convicted because of his radicalism. It took 13 years before his friends succeeded in getting him pardoned by Governor "Ma" Ferguson.

Now Cline needs a lift over his period of readjustment after this long absence behind prison bars. If you want to help, send what you can spare to Charles Cline, care of the League for Mutual Aid, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Young Pioneers Camp Meets This Evening

The Young Pioneer Camp Conference will be held at 7:30 p. m. tonight at the Labor Temple, 244 East 14th Street, Room 42. Many delegates representing trade unions and working-class fraternal organizations will be present.

The conference will discuss ways and means of raising funds for the Young Pioneer Camp this year can accommodate at least 200 working-class children.

Judge Ponders Boss Bakers' Injunction

The temporary injunction issued against the Bakers' Union in Brooklyn prohibiting picketing of the Pechter Bakeries, was argued last week in the supreme court with decision reserved by the presiding judge on the question of whether it should become permanent.

According to Hyman Bushel, attorney for the union, more than 75 pickets have been arrested since the beginning of the strike. Most of them have been released on payment of fines. Two have been sentenced to two days in jail.

Picketing is continuing in front of all of the Pechter and Messing Bakeries.

WORKERS! STOP THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

YOUNG LADY, educated, refined, desires to share her comfortable furnished apartment with lady. Call evenings after 9. Interval 1929.

Union Meetings

AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS Bakers' Loc. No. 164 Meets 1st Saturday in the month at 3408 Third Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. Ask for Union Label Bread.

Advertise your union meetings here. For information write to The DAILY WORKER Advertising Dept. 33 First St., New York City.

Educating the Co-operative Vanguard

The sixteen students and three instructors at the Co-operative Training School, conducted by the Eastern Co-operative League in Brooklyn, N. Y., have now passed through all the preliminary organization work and have settled down to hard steady work. Edward Cohen, instructor in History and Principles of Co-operation is enrolling before them the map of the Consumers' Co-operative Movement. Cedric Long is conducting a daily tour over the rough road beset with problems of co-operative organization and management. H. V. Nurni is grilling the students three and four hours each day in the intricacies of Co-operative Bookkeeping.

The student body of the school makes up a genuine Co-operative Internationale, consisting of Bohemian, Jewish, Finnish, German, Russian, American and Scandinavian students.

The ages range from sixteen to thirty-seven. The youngest student from Dillenville, Ohio, was sent by a veteran Bohemian cooperator, wishing his son to follow in his cooperative footsteps. Three from Finnish Co-operative Trading Ass'n., Inc., of Brooklyn, N. Y. Two came from Mass., one from United Co-operative Society of Maynard, and one from Co-operative Society of Norwood. Two from Co-operative Society of Utica, N. Y. Two from Spencer, N. Y., sent by the Scandinavian farmers of that section, who plan to organize a co-operative store in the near future. Three from the United Workers' Co-operative Society of N. Y., one from Harlem Co-operative Society, one from Co-operative Bakery of Brownsville, and workers and members of

Co-operative Societies of Greater New York.

Look Over Field. With the third week of the school, the student body is starting on some tours of inspection. They first pay an early morning visit to the produce market of New York City. One evening is devoted to a visit to a cafeteria branch of the Consumers' Co-operative Services where they will have supper and listen to a lecture by the general manager. On Saturday afternoon they will visit the Brookwood Labor College at Katonah, N. Y. Similar educational tours are planned for each of the succeeding weeks.

This is the first full-time school for the training of co-operative executives ever to be held in the eastern part of the country and the unexpected financial support and enrollment of students encourages the Eastern States Co-operative League to lay its plans early for a similar school in 1928.

Wheat Farmers Listen to Internationalism

The striking success of Canadian wheat pools was the keynote of the 2nd international wheat pool conference at Kansas City. Pres. C. H. Burnell of the Manitoba wheat pool urged their extension on a world basis to enable farmers to control the grain markets of the world through their co-operative selling organizations.

Pool members, according to Burnell, do not have to dump grain on the market in the fall to meet expenses. Speculators therefore cannot take advantage of forced deliveries to cut the price paid to the farmer. Members, he said, receive a payment from the pool when their grain is harvested and are paid in full when the wheat is finally sold.

More than \$1,000,000 bushels were handled by the 3 pools during the crop year 1924-1925 and approximately 212,000,000 bushels the following year. It is stated that 15,400,000 acres out of the 21,000,000 acres of wheat in western Canada are under contract to the 3 provincial pools. The membership now exceeds 142,000, which is approximately 56 per cent of the total number of farmers in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Own Elevators. Canadian pools have more than 700 country elevators and terminal elevators at Port Arthur, Port William and Buffalo on the great lakes and at Vancouver and Prince Rupert on the Pacific. They maintain export offices at New York, Montreal and Vancouver and sales offices at Toronto, Ontario, and Paris, France, with agency connections in all principal importing countries.

Farm Prices Low. The importance of this discussion to the American farmer is emphasized by the department of agriculture announcement that farm prices on April 15 reached the lowest level in 5 years. On that date they averaged only 25 percent above the pre-war level, compared with 28 per cent above pre-war in March and 40 per cent above pre-war on April 15, 1926. The decline has hit every major group of farm products except dairy and poultry products. Taking the averages for the period August, 1909, to July, 1914 as 100 per cent, the department shows the level of farm prices in percentage figures as follows:

Percentage of farm prices to pre-war level	April 1926	April 1927
Grains	131%	119%
Fruits & Vegetables	258	147
Meat animals	146	143
Dairy & Poultry	133	133
Cottonseed & cotton	135	101
Unclassified	83	80
All products	140%	125%

The latest figures for non-agricultural products shows prices in March at 153, or 53 per cent above pre-war.

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Workers of Globe Restaurant Forced To Become Spies

The Globe Cafeteria, 14th St. and Irving Place, in the past patronized by hundreds of radical workers, has just forced its 30 workers to sign a "yellow dog" contract which prohibits them from joining any union. Four of the workers who refused to sign, are today out of a job.

Last Wednesday, Izzy Goldman, one of the owners of the restaurant, called the workers aside and one by one handed them the contract to sign. Among other things it names the various unions in the food industry that the workers promise not to join. It also has a clause in which the worker promises to inform the boss if he hears of any other worker in the restaurant joining a union.

Sign Under Pressure. Under the pressure of immediately losing their jobs the workers signed with the exception of four. One of them, John Wilson, told THE DAILY WORKER how on Wednesday when he refused to sign he was told that he must sign by the following day. The following morning he quit.

"I am not a member of any union at the present time," said Wilson, "but I refuse to act as a spy on any of my fellow workers. At some future time I might become a union man."

THE DAILY WORKER has been informed that a McDonald in the Knickerbocker Building, 42nd St. and Broadway is the man responsible for the issuing of the "yellow dog" contracts, furnishing them to many caterers throughout the city.

Foes of Sacco, Vanzetti Spring Bomb Hoax

(Continued from Page One)

have been discovered. We earnestly urge the public to consider where the motives for such an act are most likely to be. We have implicit confidence in Gov. Fuller's high purpose in approaching his decision in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, and would consider it an affront to him and ourselves to address to him a denial of this act which is aimed at the program of friends of Sacco and Vanzetti and justice.

"We are interested in that sentence of the letter of Chief Postal Inspector Park D. Colvin, reporting the dynamite discovery, which says that the dynamite has been 'disposed of.' We are curious why it should be. As of pertinent interest we recall that this is not the first letter Mr. Colvin has written the governor."

"On April 28, the press published a letter from Mr. Colvin to the governor in which Mr. Colvin said, 'In view of the efforts being made by the organization to which Sacco and Vanzetti belong by means of propaganda and intimidation to enable them to escape the consequences of their crime, I feel it is proper for me to express my hope and expectation that you will not be induced to take any action which will further delay the execution imposed upon them by the Massachusetts court.'"

Like Old Days. Enemies of Sacco and Vanzetti, who may well have planted the dynamite, if there was any, are rejoicing over the vicious publicity given the entire incident. Local yellow newspapers brought back memories of early days of the case by playing the hoax in lurid headlines, openly accusing friends of the workers of trying to kill the governor.

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German Owners Of Passaic Lost Much On Strike

The Passaic strike of last year was felt in Berlin. The big German firm that controls the Botany Consolidated Mills lost heavily on its American operations last year. A dispatch to textile trade papers from Berlin says: "While declaring a 6 per cent dividend today Stoehr Worsted Co. comments on the unsatisfactory development through the company's American participations, which suffered losses through a prolonged strike."

At the Botany offices in Passaic, the net loss for last year is listed at \$4,485,458. The Stoehr company's 6 per cent is due to the successful operation of its many European factories.

Daily Worker Exposure Of Insurance Graft

(Continued from Page One)

Schwab, Albert H. Wiggin, Frederick H. Ecker and many others. We listed the very corporations in which these gentry were interested, proving that hundreds of millions of dollars which were the property of the 40 million policyholders were being used to further the private interests of Schwab & Co.

The expose "took." Thousands of agents and policyholders began to talk. Thousands of policies were dropped. The expose became the sole topic of conversation in insurance circles. There was a steady call for back numbers of the paper containing the earlier articles.

We have been informed that hundreds of letters were sent to the capitalist dailies in New York City. The conspiracy of silence on their part remained unbroken, however.

Dunne Wires. On April 21st, William F. Dunne, the editor of THE DAILY WORKER, attended to Governor Smith calling his attention to the fact that the series of articles had caused "something resembling panic in insurance circles" and calling for an immediate investigation into the charges made in the series.

On April 27th the governor replied through his secretary informing Dunne that he had instructed Superintendent of Insurance Beha to make enquiries in the charges made in the expose.

Two days later Beha wrote to THE DAILY WORKER asking for copies of the papers in which the articles appeared. He was notified that copies had been sent to him since the day of the first articles. He then asked "for definite acts" with which these companies were charged.

The following day appeared an open letter reiterating in condensed form an outline of the charges made. That was more than two weeks ago. Since that time, Beha, whom we suspect of working in the interest of the "Big Four," has seen fit to undertake a speaking tour praising the operations of the companies singled out in this expose.

The time has come, therefore, for the masses of agents and policyholders to take definite steps to compel the executive branch of the state government to take real action in reference to this colossal fraud.

A movement is now under way to force such action.

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Women in Tennessee Miserably Underpaid

By LAURENCE TODD, (Federated Press).

WASHINGTON (FP).—Women employed in representative stores, factories and laundries in 28 cities of Tennessee are paid a wage miserably below any decent living standard. That is the outstanding fact disclosed by a report just made by the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor on its study of the wages and hours of these women. Some 216 establishments, employing 16,596 women, were the basis for this investigation. They were carefully selected as being typical of the larger groups in all communities.

The bureau's investigators found that the median weekly wage for these women was \$11.10, and the year's median earnings \$629. That means that half the total number of these working women were getting less than that wage, while half were getting more.

Tennessee is the home and stronghold of J. F. Edgerton, textile mill magnate and president of the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers and the Natl. Industrial Council. One-half of the women involved in this study were employed in the textile industries. Practically all were native-born and over nine-tenths were white. The majority of the 357 found working at night were on shifts of 10½ or 10½ hours, and all were textile mill employees. Nearly two-thirds of all the 16,596 women were on a schedule of 10 hours daily or between 9 and 10.

Low Wage. In the hosiery mills the median earnings were \$10.20, while in the printing and publishing industry it was \$16.10, and in furniture manufacturing it was \$8.30 a week. Laundries, and the manufacture of cigars, wooden boxes and miscellaneous wooden products, paid a median wage of less than \$9 a week to the women workers. The general stores paid \$14.15, and the 5-and-10-cent stores \$9.20 a week.

Chattanooga's average median wage for women was \$12.30, while Knoxville paid \$11.95, Memphis \$12.45 and Nashville \$11.70.

Unions Improve. While trade union influence is not mentioned in the report, it is evident in the figures for the printing industry. Here the highest wage was paid—in the one industry in which women are largely unionized. And the same indication is seen in the fact that the shortest hours went with the best pay. Thus the women who worked only 48 hours a week were found to be making \$16.70, while those who worked from 57 to 60 hours got from \$11 to \$15 a week.

Race Discrimination. Negro women were paid far less than white women, as is the rule in the south. Half of the Negro women received less than \$6.95, and not one of them as much as \$22 a week. Only about one-seventh of them were paid

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Erskine Sanford as Mr. Pim

MAY 16--MAY 21

The Rough Road

(Continued From Last Issue.)
The telegraphist Smirnov entered the room, accompanied by several sailors. They were all armed with revolvers taken from the officers. He took in all the prisoners with a quick glance and said in a commanding tone:

"Calm yourselves, sirs. It is all over. You will not be touched."
In answer came a joyous sigh, full of gratitude.

"You are to allow no outrages on the part of the crew. If this order is disobeyed you will face the revolutionary court martial."
"Aye, aye," boldly answered the watchmen.

"The corpses must be removed. Throw the electrician overboard and carry the sailor out on the upper deck."

Smirnov then left the room with his suite.
As I had supposed, he was the leader of the mutiny. This was just as it should be: quick, intelligent and firm in a crisis.

Stewards appeared, removed the corpses, then washed up the blood with cloths and mops and brought the mess-room back to order.

To our surprise, the turbulent mood of the crew soon calmed down. Even our guards seemed bewildered. Evidently everyone was wondering what was happening on the other ships. It was not difficult to guess that there the rebellion was delayed. This rejoiced us little for if the sailors even suspected that they were threatened with danger, we could expect little consideration. The twelve watchmen, armed with rifles, would leave us dead men in an instant. Moreover, I, and the other officers who were in my confidence, remembered the admiral's words: the ship taken by mutineers would immediately be sunk by the other ships. From that quarter destruction was all we could expect.

Our "Thunderbolt" stood in the middle of the squadron. They could not miss us at that distance and one volley was sufficient to destroy us completely. We had just seen death, horrid and disgusting and it was with a shudder that we waited for the moment when tens of large-calibre guns would spit steel and fire at us from their wide maws. I do not know what my assistants thought of it, but I hoped that the sailors would rather twist off the stupid old head of the admiral. A dark shadow of uncertainty hung over our lives.

The captain of the guard was the gunner, Gasihin. The other men stood but he sat heavily on a chair near the door. His head, covered by a peaked forage cap, was slightly bowed in thought. His face, wide in the temples and tapering toward the chin, was gloomy and immobile as a mask and his grey eyes peered under the beetling brows. Occasionally, without turning his head, he flicked us with a side glance. Sailors began to appear in the mess-room. Apparently they came from the upper deck with good news which they communicated in whispers to the watch. Gasihin himself and his men became more cheerful, whispered to each other, smiled. It was not difficult to conclude from this that the other ships had gone over to the revolution.

I addressed our watch:

"May I smoke, comrades?"

Gasihin turned to me and said kindly:

"If you please. It will not harm the revolution."

I took a silver cigarette case from my pocket, took a cigarette from it, then offered it to the watchmen. They did not refuse.

We puffed away.

I felt more at ease, as though a cold hand which had been clutching my heart had loosed its hold.

Only now I noticed that my former subordinates, the officers, electricians and junior officers, gazed at me with envy like a dog at the master who is consuming a savory meal. I was irritated by this servility. What did they hope for now?

"Why do you not smoke?" I inquired.

The answer was accompanied by a polite bow.

"We will, with pleasure, if you do not object."

"I am a prisoner as well as you," I exploded. "There is no difference between us. Here is where you must address yourselves."

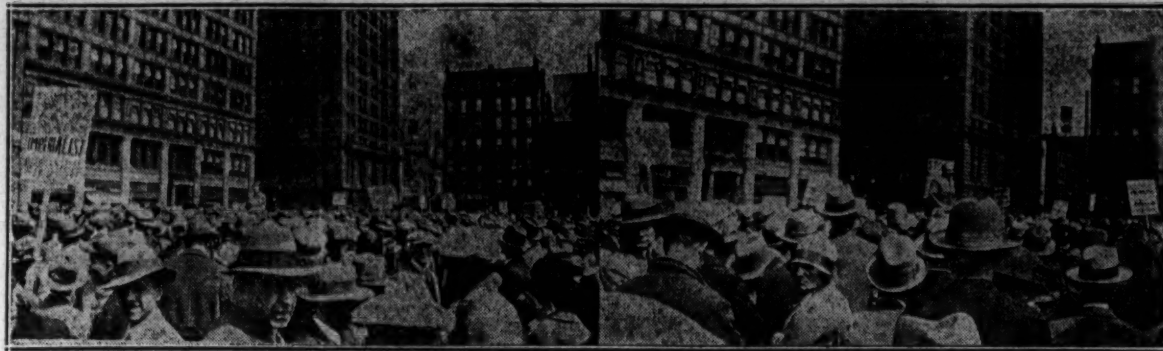
I waved in the direction of the watch. They wilted.

"I think all were given permission to smoke."

There was a clicking of cigarette cases and a scraping of matches. Hope shone in their eyes.

A sailor ran in and whispered something in Gasihin's ear. The latter ordered all the engineers to return with the messenger and sent a convoy of two with them. At first we were afraid that they would be shot but our fears were soon dispelled. We had taken several of the engine parts off for the winter and the machinists had now decided to have the engines ready in case of emergency. The stokers too were busy, raising steam in the kettles. I was greatly pleased by this cautiousness, and was anxious to see how the mutineers would proceed further. The ships were standing in ice at the dock. Ice-breakers would have to be used before the ships could

VIEWS OF "HANDS OFF CHINA" MEETING AT UNION SQUARE.



Views of monster mass meeting to protest against intervention in China and to fight against the war danger. At left is seen Rose Pastor Stokes on the speakers' platform; at right is Alexander Trachtenburg addressing the crowd.

be taken out to open sea. What steps would they take in this direction?

My thoughts were interrupted by the appearance of the ship's cook in the doorway. Very tall and stout, he now presented an imposing appearance. He was arrayed in all his finery, a snow-white cap and a spotless white apron. He entered the mess-room pompously as though he were our chef, glanced at the prisoners and spoke slowly in a bass voice, accenting the "o" in his Vladimirovski accent:

"It is warm and light here, yet look at them cover."

He turned to the watch.

"And I, brothers, am cooking a dinner for the crew."

The men looked at him in surprise.

"What possessed you to cook dinner at night?"

"How else could we celebrate our success? What joy it is to have the officers' cook for my assistant. Ah, such soup as I'll have! You haven't tasted the like since you entered the service. Two pounds of meat for each man. Pray the Lord it will continue thus."

"That's fine!" exclaimed one of the watchmen, rubbing his hands delightedly.

The cook went out with his head thrown proudly back, as though inspecting the vessel.

Two hours more of tortuous waiting passed. No new measures were taken against us. Some of the prisoners sat on the chairs and on the divan, others stood around, lounging against the walls. Several were continually blowing their noses.

I grew tired of this and decided to talk to our guards. Crushing down my loneliness and desperation, I assumed a jesting and carefree tone:

"You put it over us well, brothers. You had the ship in a moment, as though according to schedule."

"You can't dawdle in a case like this," one of them muttered.

The gunner Gasihin turned to me with a shrewd smile:

"And you had prepared to resist?"

"To tell the truth, our position was such . . ."

"Oh, we know everything," he interrupted me. "We even know that Lieutenant Brasov wanted to blow up the ship and you forbade him. He couldn't have done it anyway."

This last astonished me. I stared at Gasihin with my mouth open.

"Here is something I did not expect!"

"Of course you did not expect it because you considered us ignorant cattle."

"I never thought that of sailors," I retorted hotly.

But Gasihin continued to stun me with new data.

"That is very noble of you, only I will tell you that we know all your spies."

At his last words, some of the arrested junior officers seemed to shrink and hung their heads lower.

I immediately drew the logical deduction: this is why everything on my ship was so peaceful till the right moment came. We had not had a single political arrest throughout the war. Our secret agents, being known to the sailors, were perfectly harmless to them and useless to the administration. But then where did the crew get all our secrets? Was one of the officers a traitor to his caste? My muddled head throbbled with ideas, trying to solve this puzzle.

At midnight they served us with dinner. We were waited on by our stewards. The officers were given soup in tin bowls but of me they made an exception—they gave me a plate, a silver spoon, and a napkin. The soup was rich and contained a great deal of meat. While the watchmen were consuming their soup with wolfish appetites, smacking their lips and perspiring, there was complete absence of appetite among the officers as there was still a taint of human blood in the air of the mess-room. And yet we ate as though forced to do it.

After dinner, according to Smirnov's orders, I was told I might retire to my cabin if I wished to do so, but was strictly forbidden to appear outside the officers' quarters.

The boatswain, Soloveikin, was given his freedom. Overjoyed, he exclaimed:

"Humblest thanks, comrades! I am wholly on your side. I quarreled with the crew only for appearance sake."

"Not so thick, boatswain, not so thick—we'll find you out anyway," Gasihin told him.

The boatswain swore many oaths to attest his faithfulness to the revolution.

But when I went to my cabin for cigarettes, he followed me into the

officers' corridor and, leaning over my left shoulder, whispered cautiously:

"Sir, I know all the instigators and can give definite proof."
"Go to the devil," I hissed. "What good are your lying tales to me now?"

He slid ahead of me and, stooping, passed quickly into the quarters of the crew.

I was extremely surprised that nothing in my room had been touched; everything was in its accustomed place. This was a good sign. Taking my cigarettes, I returned to the mess-room. I wanted to see what was happening on the other ships, so, complaining of a headache, I asked the captain of the guard for permission to mount to the upper deck for a few moments to get some fresh air. I was given polite permission and one of the watch was told to accompany me.

We mounted by the officers' trap. As soon as my head appeared above deck, a gust of wind splashed my face with cold. On reaching the deck, I looked around; at the first glance everything appeared as usual, the squadron was in the same position as during the day, the ice had not been broken and continued to hold the waters of the harbor in its cold fetters. As last night, ragged clouds tore swiftly across the sky and between them, in the dark and distant heights, shivered the golden splashes of stars. There was only one change: on the naked masts of all the ships, large and small, heavy and swift, glowed crimson lights. These told all—the border of the new era, joy and hope for some, tears and despair for others. To be sure, in the distance one glimpsed a mighty fortress, dark and silent; evidently there had been no uprising as yet. Perhaps its heavy artillery was trained on our squadron. But could it stop the unbridled onslaught of revolution?

I glanced at my towers; all were turned so that the muzzles of their guns faced shore, all the cannon were trained on the iron-bound embankments. On the bridge passed the dark forms of sailors, looking through glasses. The ship was preparing for battle. Evidently all the squadron was on its guard.

On the farther side of the fortress, nearer to us, glimmered the occasional lights of the city. Proceeding toward it along the ice was a large party of sailors. They were evidently going on shore to start the rebellion there.

I had a wife and daughter in the city. I had seen them only yesterday. Will I ever see them again? At this thought something seemed to strike to my heart and deep in my soul a cord snapped. I stood with my hands in my pockets, feeling as lonely as if the whole world had betrayed me. Three paces away stood a watchman who would put a bayonet or bullet into me at the slightest suspicious movement on my part.

I turned my head at the sudden sound of screams and curses. A few men were dragging the boatswain, Soloveikin along the deck; he was hanging back and pleading.

"Brothers, what are you doing? Let me go. I will swear by all that is holy that I said nothing. You may ask the captain—"

"Liar, traitor! We heard you ourselves."

"Have mercy, comrades. You'll make two orphans."

"You should have thought of that before," a stern voice answered him. Near the railing he sank down on his knees and, unable to speak, moaned piteously. The night whistled mockingly through the rigging. For a moment the gloom was torn by a burst of fire. The wind caught up and carried into the darkness the sounds of a revolver shot and a dying scream.

There was an abrupt command, "Heave!"

And the dead body of Soloveikin thumped on the thick ice.

I looked overboard; there, on the glassy surface of the water were the dark spots of corpses—the first mate, Iamuelov, Lieutenant Brasov, the electrician Golovin and others whom I did not know. Perhaps the same fate would be mine. I felt the blood thickening in my veins.

Night hung heavily over the earth. A cold wind tore through the darkness. From countless masts glowed the rays of swinging red lights.

O Russia! Where are you bound? When we came down again, I was permitted to retire to my own cabin for the night.

The morning after the mutiny, the



Robert W. Dunn, chairman of the "Hands Off China" meeting at Union Square, New York City, Saturday afternoon



H. M. Wicks denouncing Coolidge-Kellogg policy of intervention in China and explaining British and American conflict and danger of new world war.

city and fortress were in the hands of the revolutionists. This averted the serious menace threatening our squadron. The revolutionists were now safe.

(The Captain is Tried by His Crew.)

Smirnov, taking advantage of the moment, shouted, "Vote! All those against the captain raise hands."

Not a hand was raised. Even my enemies remained motionless. Everyone looked embarrassed, as though caught in a treachery.

A lusty voice shouted:

"Toss the comrade, toss the captain!"

"Toss him, toss him!" joyously caught up the others.

The crowd of shouting sailors rushed at me as though storming a fort. My guards brushed aside, countless hands tossed me into the air with such gusto that all the buttons flew off my coat. My head rolled, my arms and legs were almost dislocated. When it was over, I was too weak to stand on my feet and staggered awkwardly on the deck. The sailors again caught me up, but gently this time, and carried me to my cabin, howling the Marseillaise.

My wife has just returned from market with her purchases and complaints.

"Can you imagine it, Vasil! Meat has gone up five kopeks all of a sudden and they say that soon there will be none at all."

I widen my eyes in feigned surprise and ask:

"How is that?"

"That is because there are only vulgarities left in Russia. You had better stop writing, Vasil, and bring in some wood. I must start the fire."

The matter cannot be put off—I must obey my wife.

A slight breeze from the window rapidly turns the leaves of my old notebook. It too wants to learn of my past.

Yours as ever,
V. A. Vinogradov.

THE END.

MISSISSIPPI FLOOD COULD BE PREVENTED, SAYS ENGINEER WHO PLANS NILE RIVER CONTROL

By CHARLES P. STEWART.
(Exclusive Central Press Dispatch to the Daily Worker.)

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Mahmoud Samy Pasha undoubtedly has told more floods "where to head in" than any other man in the United States.

M. Samy is Egyptian minister in Washington.

He's an engineer. His engineering specialty, at home, is making the Nile behave.

Regularly every year, since long before the first pharaoh began building pyramids, the Nile has started to go on the rampage, just as the Mississippi did this year.

With equal regularity, the river control folks have taken the venerable stream in charge, adapted all the solid part of it to soil fertilization, utilized all they wanted of its liquid ingredient for irrigation purposes, and emptied the rest out into the Mediterranean, as casually as you'd drain the water out of your bathtub.

Of course it mustn't be assumed that the Nile control system was as perfect when Moses was still living in Egypt as it is today.

Even then it possibly was better than our present Mississippi River system, but M. Samy doesn't feel that that's boasting much about it. Now,

however, he assures us, it's as dependable as a flivver factory.

They simply don't have Nile valley floods, M. Samy says.

They have irrigation, because they need it, but it's regulated to a bee's knee.

M. Samy put all his trust in levees. They have gates in them to let out such water as the crops require—that much and no more—and that's all they do let out.

They're stronger levees than the Mississippi's, and higher. They have a five-foot safety margin, instead of only two feet, as on the Mississippi. Some are set back from the river half a mile or a mile and some are not, depending on the circumstances. In places there are two sets.

"Oh, yes, the initial expense is high," agrees M. Samy, "but they pay for themselves."

There also are revetments where they're needed, and the river's course is given a certain amount of direction, but in the main the system is one of levees.

As for breaks—

"There's no danger of breaks," says M. Samy, "if leaks are stopped promptly, and that's a mere question of careful watching, and having plenty of men on the job the minute they're needed."

Forestry experts blame destruction of its headwater timber for the Mississippi's unmanageability.

The Nile rises in the Abyssinian mountains. They're thickly wooded,



SAMY PASHA

WITH THE Young Worker SPORT A Soldier With Sex Appeal



This year will be famous in sport as the year of the great "comebacks" of the athletic G. A. R. Ty Cobb and Tris Speaker have proven that although the aged flesh might be weak you can still sock the ball with spirit.

Meanwhile old Grover Alexander, a pre-civil war old-timer who still carries a pack o' chewin' in his hip pocket, contrary to the rules of the new type of college intelligentsia ball player, is pitching in a style that makes us believe the old soup bone that earns his salary will never wear out.

Meanwhile Tilden, who has been tennis champ since Hector was a pup, together with Hunter, has beaten the German Davis cup team and has put the Holland team in dutch. Looks as if his form means a possible Davis cup championship. Youth must be served, but when old Tilden does the serving, youth is in a helluva fix.

Which brings us back to the noble art of cauldroning ears. Jack Dempsey is reported socking 'em for a row of ash cans in his training camp. Sports writers are reporting enthusiastically that the severe training Dempsey has gone thru has put him into shape that promises trouble for the present champ and marine recruiting agent. Wherever the elixir of youth has been found is a mystery. It must be that the big financial profits of modern professional (so-called) sport has put new vigor into petrifying bones.



Subway Stuff.

"Where the hell do ya get that stuff," I says to him. "Whatta ya mean, a five dollar cut per week?"

"Just like that, Jack?"

"Ya damn right! Whatta ya mean?"

I says to 'im. "Ain't I worked five years in this dump? Didn't I start for twenty-five and work up to thirty?"

"And he cut ya back to twenty-five?"

"Sure. That's what I told 'im! Here I says, 'I puts in five years workin' like hell fr you and now I'm where I started.'"

"What'd he say to that?"

"Well, business is slow he says, we have to cut down expenses. Expenses hell, say I. And how about my expenses? I've cut 'em down now as much as I can. I gotta eat don't I? Believe me boy, I told that bird something."

"Good stuff!"

"And that's what I get fr stickin' when the strike was on. I says. When the other drivers walked out two years ago I stayed. And this is what I get! Believe me that guy had no come-back to that one!"

"Atta boy, Jack, ya don't get anywhere by crawlin'."

"No, sir, I just hatta get it off my chest!"

"Well, whatta ya goin' to do now? Get another job?"

"No-o-o, not yet. I ain't goin' to let 'im run me out like that, boy! I'll stick I says to the boss. I'll stick awright. I'm not a Russian Bolshevik. Believe me boy, I told that guy something! I'm no damfool I told him. Not by damnsight. Ya don't catch me lettin' those guys get away with it!"

"Hot stuff Jack. They kin pull that stuff on dumb foreigners but not on us guys born here."

"You said it! Jeez. . . here's my stop. See you at the poolroom to-night, Jim. S'long."

"S'long Jack."

now as always. If their trees were swept away, would the Nile still be controllable?

M. Samy shrugs his shoulders. Never having tried it under circumstances, he doesn't know. Yet he has vast confidence in his well-guarded levees. It's hard to convince him Mississippi floods are inevitable.



When Miss Mildred Wine-land, freshman at Wittenberg College, Springfield, O., isn't occupied with her debating activities as a member of the first year team, she finds time to act as sponsor for the Ohio National guardsmen. She is wearing her sponsor's uniform, above.

In these times when the clouds of war are on the horizon, our capitalist militarists are using every means at their disposal to raise the war hysteria among the population. Sex appeal to the young men of fighting age is one of the means as is shown by the illustration. A few weeks ago Soviet property was destroyed in Peking and only the other day the Arcos Ltd., a Soviet institution was raided in London. The next step will no doubt be the raiding of the Soviet institutions in the United States. All this is being done in order to provoke the Soviet Republics. Their growing power is felt by the Imperialists and every attempt is being made to thwart it. The United States is not innocent of all these maneuvers as we are going ahead full steam making preparations for war. Suffice it to say the growing propaganda and the strength of the Army, Navy, National Guard and the Citizens Military Training Camps. The raid on Soviet property in Peking was done with the consent of the American Minister to China. The Youth of this country must fight all attempts at militarization, protest against the part taken by our government in the murder of Chinese workers, and peasants and express solidarity with the Chinese Revolution and the Soviet Union.

JOHN POST.

Protectors of Our Homes



The protectors of our Homes and Country, the "American Legion," is having special jails in Paris to accommodate the delegates who will meet there in convention this summer. They under no circumstances will be allowed to mingle with the ordinary criminals. Those will be the days when these Super-Patriots will repeat the battle of the "Marne" in a Gim Mill.

X

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